

THE

# Library Journal

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Library Economy and Bibliography

JANUARY, 1913

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## The Library Journal

Vol. 38. No. 1. JANUARY, 1913

## Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
HENRY E. LEGLER . . . . .	Frontispiece	NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION — LIBRARY SECTION . . . . .	32
EDITORIALS . . . . .	1	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS . . . . .	34
Library progress, 1912 . . . . .		Nebraska . . . . .	
Library buildings, 1912 . . . . .		North Dakota . . . . .	
Bibliographical enterprises, 1912 . . . . .		Tennessee . . . . .	
Newspaper preservation . . . . .		Vermont . . . . .	
Trustees and the library . . . . .		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS . . . . .	35
THE WORK OF TRUSTEES IN A LARGE LIBRARY. — R. R. Bowker . . . . .	3	Alabama . . . . .	
FREE AND INEXPENSIVE REFERENCE MATERIAL. — Frank K. Walter . . . . .	8	Colorado . . . . .	
EXPERIMENTS IN LIBRARY EXTENSION. — George H. Evans . . . . .	13	District of Columbia . . . . .	
BORROWERS OF A GERMAN MUNICIPAL LIBRARY CLASSIFIED . . . . .	15	Indiana Trustees . . . . .	
PRESERVATION OF PAPER. — John Norris . . . . .	16	Keystone . . . . .	
LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1912. — W. R. Eastman . . . . .	20	Maine . . . . .	
A CHAPTER IN CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES. — Alice M. Jordan . . . . .	21	Rhode Island . . . . .	
ON AN ORDER RECORD BY FUNDS. — F. K. W. Drury . . . . .	22	South Dakota . . . . .	
CATALOG SYSTEM AT THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. — Margaret Mann . . . . .	23	Virginia . . . . .	
A LIBRARY IN A PENAL INSTITUTION. — G. E. Robbins . . . . .	24	LIBRARY CLUBS . . . . .	49
IMPERISHABLE RECORDS . . . . .	25	Chicago . . . . .	
ADMINISTRATION OF DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES . . . . .	25	Hudson Valley . . . . .	
CONCERNING SOCIAL AND CIVIC MATERIAL. — E. G. Rentsch . . . . .	27	Old Colony . . . . .	
BOOKS AS CARRIERS OF SCARLET FEVER . . . . .	27	Rochester . . . . .	
LANE MEMORIAL LIBRARY . . . . .	28	Syracuse . . . . .	
PENSION FUND SYSTEM . . . . .	28	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES . . . . .	42
CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS . . . . .	29	New York Public Library . . . . .	
WILLIAM REED EASTMAN . . . . .	29	New York State Library . . . . .	
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS . . . . .	30	Pittsburgh . . . . .	
REPORT OF THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF BERLIN . . . . .	31	Pitt . . . . .	
SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION — DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES . . . . .	32	Simmons . . . . .	
		Syracuse . . . . .	
		University of Illinois . . . . .	
		University of Wisconsin . . . . .	
		REVIEWS . . . . .	46
		Evans. American bibliography . . . . .	
		Foster. How to choose editions . . . . .	
		PERIODICAL AND OTHER LITERATURE . . . . .	47
		NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	52
		LIBRARIANS . . . . .	55
		GIFTS AND REQUESTS . . . . .	55
		LIBRARY REPORTS . . . . .	55
		BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CATALOGING . . . . .	57
		HUMORS AND BLUNDERS . . . . .	63
		COMMUNICATIONS . . . . .	64
		LIBRARY CALENDAR . . . . .	64

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
Allen (Edw.) & Sons . . . . .	inside front cover	Lowdermilk (W. H.) & Co. . . . .	18
American Art Annual . . . . .	8	McClurg (A. C.) & Co. . . . .	11
American Library Annual . . . . .	16	Malkan, Hy. . . . .	4th cover page
A. L. A. Pub. Bd. . . . .	2	Pictures for Libraries . . . . .	9
American News Company . . . . .	12	Powell, Richard . . . . .	9
Art Metal Construction Company . . . . .	5	Publishers' Weekly, Office of . . . . .	15
Baker & Taylor Company . . . . .	18	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons . . . . .	11
Baker's Great Bookshop . . . . .	18	Quaritch, Bernard . . . . .	10
Bonnier (Albert) Publishing House . . . . .	18	Rademakers, W. H. . . . .	13
Booksellers (Directory of) . . . . .	3d cover page	Rapilly, G. . . . .	9
Brabandt & Valters Book Binding Co. . . . .	13	Rimell (James) & Son . . . . .	14
Brockhaus, F. A. . . . .	3d cover page	Ruzicka (Joseph) . . . . .	8
Chivers Bookbinding Co. . . . .	8	Scribner's (Charles) Sons . . . . .	14
Detroit Pub. Co. . . . .	9	Situations Wanted . . . . .	18
Dura Binding Co. . . . .	13	Snead & Co. Iron Works . . . . .	7
Gaylord Bros. . . . .	4	Sothoran (H.) & Co. . . . .	14
Globe-Wernicke Co., The . . . . .	3	Stechert (F. C.) Co. . . . .	13
Higgins (Charles M.) & Co. . . . .	12	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown . . . . .	10
Hinds & Noble . . . . .	18	Terquem, Em. . . . .	18
Jenkins (W. R.) Co. . . . .	18	Tice & Lynch . . . . .	9
Lange, Libreria Otto . . . . .	6	Underwood & Underwood . . . . .	9
Library Bureau . . . . .	18	Wanamaker, John . . . . .	14
Library Supplies (Dealers in) . . . . .	18		

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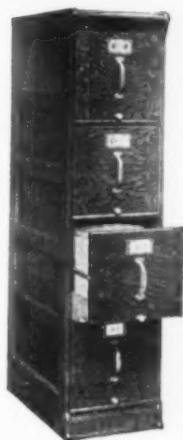
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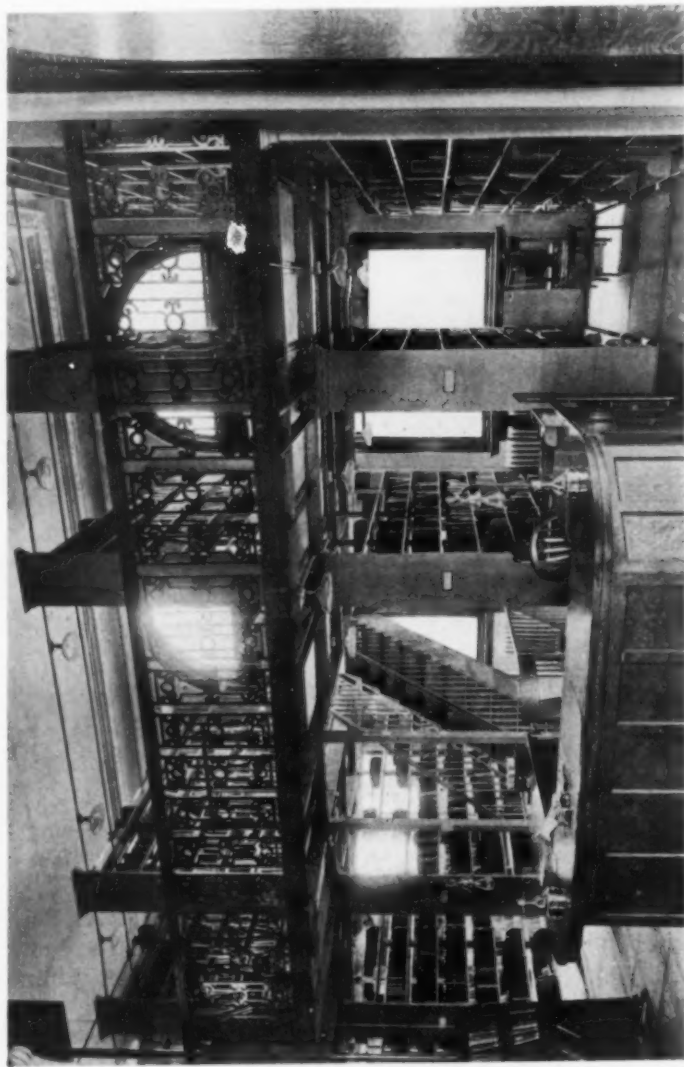
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 1

THE year 1912 was not signalized by any great increase in library organization, but was marked by the success of the third A. L. A. conference held in Canada, thus emphasizing the international scope of the American Library Association. The Canadian attendance was thoroughly representative, and it is to be hoped that the conference will prove a starting-point for the extension of library organization in the several Canadian provinces, on the lines of our state associations, in which Ontario had already taken the lead. Unfortunately, there were almost no representatives from abroad, to the great regret of Americans from both sides of the border. On the other hand, there was a considerable representation of American librarians at the L. A. U. K. conference at Liverpool, a continuing precedent which our English brethren should reciprocally adopt. The tri-convention of librarians from Germany, Austria and German Switzerland, at Munich, was the leading event in 1912 on the Continent, and was notable for its discussion of union catalogs and standard cataloging rules within the territories of the German language. The Dutch librarians formed a national organization, and at the Antipodes the Australian librarians took steps toward the revival of their former association by the organization of an association in Victoria. The next A. L. A. conference is probably to be held at Eagles' Mere, in Pennsylvania, whose central position should invite a banner conference. The coming year should also be marked by an international library meeting on the Continent, but of this nothing has as yet been heard.

THE distinctive event of the library year was the opening of the New York State Education building at Albany, housing the State Library, whose destroyed collections have been so energetically replaced that the number of books already approximates and will presently exceed the old figures. The new building, devoted in large part to library purposes, is one of the most dignified and noble in the country, and is in happy contrast with those monuments of graft and architectural excrescences—the state capital opposite and

the Tweed Court House in New York City. The opening of the splendid central building at St. Louis was signalized by the considerable attendance of representative librarians coming direct from the new-year A. L. A. meetings in Chicago; the admirable library building at Springfield, Mass., remarkable for the economy of its construction, was also opened. The new library of the University of California was formally dedicated to its noble use; the Harper Memorial Library, of the University of Chicago, with its fallen tower rebuilt, was also dedicated as the initial portion of a unique library building; Kenyon College dedicated a new alumni library; and the superb Avery architectural library building, opened at Columbia University, further extends a most remarkable group of library buildings. Much progress was made within the year toward new library buildings; ground was at last actually broken for the new central library in Brooklyn. The John Crerar Library at Chicago acquired its new site; Cleveland has obtained an issue of \$2,000,000 in municipal bonds for a central library; St. Paul will have a great library building as the beneficence of J. J. Hill; and Indianapolis has been given ground for a new central building by James Whitcomb Riley. Philadelphia is shaping the plans for the central library, hitherto lacking in its system. San Francisco is developing its central library plan in relation with the proposed civic center; and Detroit is busy on plans. Trinity College was assured a new library through the gift of J. P. Morgan, and the munificent Widener gift to Harvard University for a new library building will presently do away with historic Gore Hall.

THE completion of several important bibliographical enterprises makes the past year notable in this field. The huge United States Catalog of H. W. Wilson and his colleagues is an achievement unparalleled in the history of bibliography, for it covered 450,000 entries of books in print January 1, 1912, and was issued within nine months of this date, whereas most similar undertakings have required years for their preparation and publication. The first supplement to the great A. L. A.

Catalog of 1904 was issued by the association, and should make more useful the original catalog, issued by the Library of Congress and still in print. The seventh volume of Charles Evans' chronological dictionary of American bibliography, covered the years 1786-1789. The Bureau of Education has at last issued the report on special collections in public libraries, prepared by Prof. W. D. Johnston and his coadjutor, Miss I. G. Mudge, and Prof. Johnston will continue this report in special articles from year to year in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, furnishing the material for supplements to the report. It is urged that librarians who have knowledge of special collections not covered in the original report should at once furnish the data to Prof. Johnston for the extension of his useful work, which is peculiarly valuable in connection with the system of library exchanges. Among works in special fields, the check list on European history, prepared by Prof. Richardson's committee of the American Historical Association, and the union catalog on railway economics, from the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington, are especially noteworthy. The additions to library literature in general were numerous beyond present summary, Charles C. Soule's work on library planning being one of the most notable.

As a result of the activity of Mr. Hill's A. L. A. committee on the preservation of newspapers, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* has undertaken to lead the way in a plan which sets before librarians an excellent opportunity for solving a fixed problem. The proposal to furnish two copies of the daily, one an ordinary paper, to be mailed regularly for reading-room consumption, and the other to be furnished flat in monthly or quarterly packages for permanent preservation, should receive the hearty support of all libraries which take or can take the *Brooklyn Eagle*, one of the most comprehensive and enterprising of New York dailies. Several other dailies in different parts of the country have undertaken to join in this experiment, and they will probably unite on a specified standard of paper, to be furnished from one manufacturer. If the larger libraries give their support to this undertaking its extension is possible and probable; but if the proposal does not bring adequate support, it is useless

to have any more discussion of the subject. No periodical can afford to supply a demand which does not make itself felt when the opportunity for supply is given. The *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and cognate periodicals have been printed on a paper partly rag, with a view to permanent preservation, and it is gratifying to find, on the part of the daily press, a willingness to take like action.

THE Massachusetts Library Commission is making special endeavor to enlist the more active interest of trustees within that state in the affairs of the local libraries, and those who attended the conference in Ottawa, where the trustee section held the largest meeting in its history, found that the development of Canadian libraries had been quite as much the work of trustees as of librarians. It is most important that the office of the trustee should not be a perfunctory one, as is too often the case, but that the governing board of a library should be an active, sympathetic and efficient body of co-workers in the interest of the library. The Brooklyn Public Library system is excellently organized in this respect, and the detailed account in this number of the methods of that board should be read with interest by those concerned with other large library systems. In a later number, the work of trustees in a Massachusetts town library will be dealt with, and during the coming year the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* will give special emphasis to the work of trustees, if librarians and trustees will cooperate in discussing pertinent questions. In the smaller library systems, where there are no regular meetings at stated intervals, trustees are apt either to take a perfunctory view of their duties or else to vex the librarian with amateur coöperation—both of them extremes to be avoided. If library trustees throughout the country can be made active and helpful, staunchly supporting the librarian in good work, the whole library world will be the gainer. The commission plan of municipal government, so far as it overlooks the importance of this function by relegating the library to the sole charge of a commissioner, whose chief duties are of a different kind, is a menace to library progress; and it is to be hoped that the defeat of the commission charter in Los Angeles may result in working out a better scheme for commission government in which the library will have its proper place.

## THE WORK OF TRUSTEES IN A LARGE LIBRARY

BY R. R. BOWKER.

THE work of the trustees in the large library and that in the small library differs very much, qualitatively as well as quantitatively, but each casts sidelights on the other. It may, therefore, be worth while to present the point of view and practice of each to the other, and the present writer finds opportunity to do this as a trustee of the second largest library system in the country, that of Brooklyn, and the president of the board of one of the town libraries of Massachusetts, that at Stockbridge. There could scarcely be a greater contrast in scope and method, and both comparison and contrast may be of interest and value.

A large public library in a great city must be on the general lines of the modern business organization, where the trustees have the functions of a board of directors in a great corporation, depending in a large measure on the trained professional executive, first as professional adviser, and, secondly, as working executive, while in a small rural or town library the librarian is often without professional training and usually without much business experience, so that the trustees do not obtain the same professional advice, and cannot depend upon the same executive skill. In some of the great library systems the function of the trustees is almost nominal, as it is apt to be in a great business corporation, such as an insurance company or a manufacturing corporation; but the Brooklyn situation presents the happy mean of a board of trustees which is kept fully informed, which has the opportunity of acting on each detail of library management, and which does utilize that opportunity to advise with the librarian and either confirm his judgment and accept his recommendations or modify them from the larger experience of the business men of varied occupations who constitute the board.

The board of trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library consists of twenty-two working members, in addition to the ex-officio members, the latter being the mayor of the city, the

president of the borough of Brooklyn and the comptroller of the city. It has been seldom, not half a dozen times in all, that any one of these ex-officio members has attended, and never two of them together. When the old Brooklyn Library, a private organization, turned over its valuable collection and properties to the new Brooklyn Public Library, it was arranged that for twenty-five years the old library should have a representation of half the board, and the organization of the old library is kept alive chiefly for the one purpose of selecting these trustees, of whom two are elected each year to serve for five years, with a third every fifth year. The same trustees are usually reelected, and in some cases sons of earlier trustees have become useful successors to the fathers. The other eleven members are appointed by the mayor of the city, two each year to serve for five years, with a third every fifth year, and usually those trustees whose terms expire have been reappointed by the mayor. There has been absolutely no partisanship in these appointments by any mayor of New York, and very little of the personal equation in them, the mayor frequently, indeed usually, accepting the suggestions of trustees whom he may consult as to reappointments or new appointments. The elected eleventh member is chosen in a different year from the appointed eleventh member, so that only five members can be changed in any one year; and this continuity of at least three-quarters of the board makes possible the unity and continuity of policy and administration which would otherwise be almost impracticable.

Since the organization of the Brooklyn Public Library its president has been an ex-mayor of the city of Brooklyn, whose political experience has been of high value to the library, especially as it has never led him to any act of a political or partisan nature. It is so thoroughly understood that appointment or promotion throughout the library is based on the merit system, that trustees are almost absolutely free from applications for their

"influence," and such applications by no means help the applicant's case. I recall but two or three such endeavors in my own experience of nearly twenty-five years. The board has been kept absolutely free from political, racial, religious or other differences, having Protestant, Catholic and Jewish representatives in its membership, and almost entirely free from personal considerations.

At the beginning of the library year, which is the calendar year, the president assigns five trustees each as members of five committees: the administration committee, the book committee, the building committee, the law committee and the finance committee, whose functions are defined by their titles. This involves some duplication, and the chairman of one committee is apt to be a member of a cognate committee, as law and finance; usually the same men are reappointed to the same committees, unless there is request or reason for change. The chairman of the several committees make up, with the officers of the board, viz., the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, elected by the trustees at the February meeting of each year, the executive committee, which receives and acts upon the reports of the administration committee, and transmits them to the board itself. The executive committee has authority to act upon general matters between meetings of the board, and practically exercises the functions of the board during the summer vacation months. The several committees are expected to hold monthly meetings, usually at a stated day in the week preceding the meeting of the board, which is on the third Tuesday evening of each month, the summer vacation months excepted. The law and finance committees, however, hold less regular meetings, depending upon the special work before them. For each committee, the quorum is of three members, and in the occasional lack of a quorum two members sometimes act, subject to the approval of the minutes by a third member. The chairman is expected to make any necessary decisions when the committee does not meet or between the meeting of the committee and the board meeting, and, in fact, he is tacitly given power of executive decision within the field of his committee, *nem. con.*

The administration committee, to take a specific example, meets late in the afternoon, usually in the board room of the old library, on the second Wednesday of the month. The librarian has prepared a schedule of business, and a duplicate typewritten copy is put before each member. This schedule usually covers two or three folios, and is in great detail. It includes the name of each person who is recommended for appointment or promotion, or change of salary in accordance with the library service rules, which are in print in detail. Any changes in these rules are discussed in the administration committee and finally made the subject of board action. The several items on the librarian's schedule are read by the chairman and considered approved if no dissenting voice is raised. On many items, further explanation from the librarian, who is always present at the meeting, is asked and given; the members of the committee have an active discussion, a vote is had, and the librarian abides by the decision of the trustees without question if it is adverse to his recommendation. As a matter of fact, the librarian's recommendations are usually adopted, but oftentimes action is modified by the consensus of opinion of the librarian and the committee, and infrequently the committee differs from the librarian and negatives his recommendations and substitutes its own views. This points to an absolute harmony between the governing body and the executive officer, much more real than if the proceedings were perfunctory and there was no dissent or reversal. By this means, representative members of the board constituting this committee are actually informed of every detail in the administration of the library, and the name of every employee comes sooner or later before it. As the schedule, with any changes agreed upon, is presented to and approved by the executive committee, and a typewritten copy is at the disposal of each trustee at the board meeting, the trustees in general may be fully informed in detail; and the effect of this on the personnel of the library and on the members of the board is most wholesome. The trustee feels that his duty is not perfunctory, that he has a real personal touch and responsibility, and that he has the full



knowledge in which to do his full duty, while the members of the staff are, or should be, gratified to know that their standing and performance are known not simply to the executive officer, but to all the members of their governing board.

The library service scheme, as already stated, is one specific to the library, carefully worked out by the trustees through the librarian and the administration committee, while in parallel with the principles of the merit system in the civil service generally. Applicants are admitted to the apprentice system after examination, a substantial proportion being excluded by failure to pass the 75 per cent. requirements. After a course of teaching and practice, now worked out in co-operation with the Pratt Institute Library School with excellent result, apprentices are admitted through further examination to the eligible list for appointment to the third or lowest grade of the library service. These eligibles, previous to full appointment, are utilized for substitute and vacation service, receiving for this work a per diem payment. From the third grade, promotions are made into the second through regular examination, and similar promotions are made from the second to the first grade. The initial salary is \$40 per month in the third grade, raised to \$45 and thence to \$50 for length of service and meritorious work; on promotion to the second grade the regular salaries are \$55, \$60 and \$65, and in the first grade \$70, \$75 and thence up to \$95, according to service and work. No salary is advanced without formal report by the librarian to the administration committee that the increase is justified by length of service and meritorious work; and, though, as a rule, an increase of salary is given after each year, this is not necessarily the case, and any quicker promotion or larger increase requires definite explanation from the librarian. Children's librarians are appointed from any grade, and the fact that this work requires peculiar qualifications and adaptability, and is not congenial to all library workers, has brought about a demand for children's librarians greater than the fit supply, so that salaries in this department are, as a rule, greater than in the other departments. Branch librarians and heads of

departments are appointed only from the first grade. Graduates of all accepted library schools are admitted to the service without examination, and appointments may be made for special reasons without examination; but all promotions within the service, except of heads of departments, are made as the result of examinations. A month's vacation, with pay, is the rule; longer vacations or leaves of absence are granted specifically through action by the trustees on the recommendation of the librarian, who must present his reasons. Sickness leave is usually given with pay up to thirty-one days' absence in a calendar year; other leaves are usually without pay, unless for very special reasons. This whole scheme of service has been worked for some years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and presents the best argument for a merit service based on library needs, as distinguished from the old-fashioned method of appointment on the one side, and the general municipal civil service scheme on the other. It is cited here in illustration of the manner in which thorough systematization makes the control by the trustees through the librarian comprehensive, close and efficient.

The book committee, which has the general supervision and control of the selection, acquisition, cataloging and care of books and periodicals, holds its regular meeting on the second Monday of each month. The selection of books for purchase is made by the librarian, each new title suggested for addition to the library requiring the approval of at least three members of the book committee before it is purchased. A list, containing the recommendation of the librarian, is presented to a member of the book committee, with the request that when he has examined the list it be forwarded to a second member, who, in turn, forwards it to the chairman, after which it is returned to the library, the approval or disapproval of each member being indicated on the list. Recommendations for the purchase of important or expensive books are held until the regular monthly meeting of the committee, when the question as to the advisability of the purchase is presented to the committee for discussion, in many instances the books themselves being procured for examination. By this means the members of

the book committee are kept fully informed of the accessions to the library's collection.

The executive committee usually meets at the president's business office the day before or on the day of the board meeting, or sometimes a few hours before the board meeting in the library board room. The president of the board is the chairman of the executive committee. The executive committee, in addition to having the supervision of the affairs of the library in the intervals between the meetings of the board, has the general supervision and control of all appointments to, and renewals from, the library service. The recommendations of the administration committee, in regard to appointments, increases in salary, leaves of absence, etc., are presented to the executive committee for approval, and acted upon by it rather than the board of trustees. A report of the action of the executive committee is, however, made to the board, and the recommendations of the administration committee in detail are typewritten in duplicate and are available for examination, so that every member who may desire may be fully informed as to any action which affects the staff of the library; and the board, if it desires, may reverse the action of the executive committee.

The board of trustees meets in the board room in the Administration Building on the third Tuesday evening of each month, with the exception stated. The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, presides, and as soon as a quorum is present calls upon the secretary, who is a member of the board, for the minutes of the previous meeting which have been recorded by the librarian, who acts as the clerk of the board, and prepared in proper shape by the library force. The treasurer, who is a member of the board, with a staff of accountants directly under his control, whose salaries are paid by the library, personally reads his report, summarizing all the figures of the month and the year, with details where these are of practical bearing. This reading takes perhaps ten minutes, and often elicits questions to the treasurer or librarian as to individual expenditures. The librarian, who is always present, unless he is requested to withdraw for the possible discussion of matters of personal salary or other

personal question, and who has no vote in the board and technically no voice, then presents his report, in which he gives the general figures of the library for the month and the year, summarizes the circulation at the several branches, as compared with the same month of the previous year, and presents pithily a report of the salient events of the month within the library and at library meetings at which he was a delegate. It may here be mentioned that the librarian is authorized by specific vote of the board to represent the library at specified meetings, at the expense of the library, and that usually a second representative is sent at the library's expense to A. L. A. meetings, and other employees are permitted, under sanction of the librarian, to be in attendance at such meetings at their own expense, but without loss of pay, when this is not to the detriment of the service. The librarian's report is always listened to with interest, and throughout the meeting he is practically given a voice in the discussion and treated as a member of the board. Reports of the executive committee and the several committees are then presented by the respective chairmen, and the president usually rules, to the considerable saving of time, that a recommendation is approved by the board, Quaker meeting fashion, unless some member raises question. Often, however, a committee asks for specific action by the board, or a member makes a specific motion, and this practically results in a thorough discussion by the board of many questions of policy and administration, as, for instance, the relations with the city, the policy of the library toward the public, the methods of lighting and the contracts for coal. A year or two ago the board considered very carefully the whole system of electric lighting throughout the branches of the library, employed an expert electrical engineer, considered his report, and, as a result, saved nearly half the cost of lighting. In the same way the yearly contract for coal, now based scientifically on the British thermal unit system, as the result of a similar discussion by the practical business men of the board, is thoroughly discussed before the administration committee's proposed award of the contract is finally approved. There is, then, the usual call for unfinished

and miscellaneous business. All this is *coram publico*, as the room adjoining, which is practically an extension of the board room, is thrown open to representatives of the press and the public. If there is business which can be better discussed in private session, a motion for executive session is passed; the adjoining room is then shut off, and the pending question is discussed with somewhat less formality and freedom in such executive session. These sessions occur perhaps once or twice a year, sometimes not at all within a year. Thus again the harmony between the governing board and the executive officer, the librarian, is fully preserved by this absolute touch all along the line which gives full knowledge to every member of the board, and full opportunity to each to pass upon all library affairs.

The annual budget, which must be presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York at its October meeting, receives the most careful attention from the trustees. It is made up by the librarian and treasurer, submitted to the administration and finance committees, and passed upon by the executive committee before it is presented to the Board of Estimate. It is classified and subdivided in detail, according to a scheme of classification adopted by the city, not quite in consonance with library methods, and perhaps not quite as useful as it might be for that reason. The trustees administer revenue now approximating half a million dollars a year. These include the direct appropriation from the city covered in the budget, which in 1912 was \$1,181,633.47 for all library purposes, \$417,000 being for the borough of Brooklyn; the fines and similar items designated as the directors' fund approximating \$18,000; and the rentals from the building and proceeds from endowment funds of the old Brooklyn Library approximately \$16,000 per year. The total revenue for 1912 was approximately \$451,000, of which approximately \$110,300 was for books, \$236,000 for salaries, and \$104,700 for supplies, printing, heating, lighting and other items of expenditure, being, respectively, 24.4 per cent., 52.4 per cent., and 23.2 per cent. It may, incidentally, be noted that of the \$107,800 book expenditure in 1911, \$7397 was for periodicals, \$25,921 for

binding, and \$74,533 for books, and that the volumes purchased show an expenditure of \$1.24 per volume, including the rare and expensive books for the reference department. The expenditures for 1912 will show practically the same apportionment, and the cost per volume will be approximately the same as last year. The details of all these expenditures are in full control of the trustees, first through the budget, secondly, through appropriations from time to time, and, thirdly, through detailed monthly statements of the librarian and of the treasurer, although the hands of the trustees are tied, more or less, by the fiscal regulations of the city, which are more properly applicable to city departments than to institutions separately controlled by a careful and conscientious board of trustees.

The librarian, it will be noted, is throughout the library organization the active executive officer, and the board of trustees, collectively and individually, limit themselves carefully to general direction, advisory relations and ultimate control, refraining from interference in the administrative routine. This gives the executive officer full command of his staff and of the administrative resources, so that his hands are upheld, and he is fully the master of the situation. There is appeal from his decision for any member of the staff, and such appeals are conscientiously considered by the administration committee; but unless the reasons given fully justify the appeal, the appellant is not bettered in the eyes of the trustees.

The application of these principles and methods permit the administration, with thorough oversight by a score of business and professional men, of a library system dealing with \$3,000,000 of invested capital and 4,000,000 annual circulation of books, through seventeen Carnegie buildings, eleven other branches, and three delivery stations, in addition to the Administration Building. When the old Brooklyn Library, now known as the Montague Branch, and the administration work are brought together in the new central building, some years hence, the system, second in size only to that of the New York Public Library in Manhattan, will be one of the most complete in the world.

## FREE AND INEXPENSIVE REFERENCE MATERIAL

BY FRANK K. WALTER, *Vice-Director, New York State Library School*

LARGE and small libraries alike are interested in the question of inexpensive reference material. The large library must constantly use much material of only temporary value, as well as much that may be of considerable historic value, but which is not obtainable through the regular channels of the book trade. The small library may use such material to keep up to date at the lowest possible expense.

Fortunately, this need can often be met with little difficulty. The present tendency toward advertising on the part of all kinds of corporations and institutions, and the long-established custom of issuing printed reports of municipal, state and national governments, are responsible for a great amount of material of considerable reference value which may be obtained free or at a very slight cost. So great is the amount of such material, and so varied is its value, that good judgment on the part of the librarian is needed in deciding what to ask for and what to keep of the things received by the library, but much information on live topics can be obtained in this way which would otherwise be out of the question to libraries with very limited incomes. The large library, too, can profitably use much material of this kind in its reference department.

So many kinds of this material exist that only a few of the more important can be mentioned here.

## I. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

These are sent in complete sets only to "depository" libraries, but other libraries may usually obtain such as they need by writing for them to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., taking care to mention that they are for library, not personal use. The Superintendent of Documents does not distribute documents free to individuals. In some cases, the departments or bureaus issuing regular series of publications will put the library on a mailing list to receive such publications regularly. A considerable number of the government departments and bureaus

issue lists of their publications, which make it easy to learn what is published. Except in a large library or a library primarily for reference use, it is seldom advisable to attempt to obtain complete sets of United States documents, as they take a great amount of shelf room and are in most cases too technical for general use.

In case the library possesses United States documents that are of no value in its work, a rough list of them should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, who, if they are of any value, will send mail bags and franking slips for their return to him, without any expense to the library. If he cannot use them, they should be sold as waste paper.

Only a careful and constant study of the catalogs of government documents will show all that may be of value. A large proportion of the publications of the following departments and bureaus will be found of direct value in reference work in nearly all libraries.

*Department of Agriculture.*—Of particular interest to farmers, householders and housekeepers are the "Farmers' Bulletins," many of the circulars of the Bureau of Entomology, the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Chemistry, and the Office of Public Roads. All publications of the Department of Agriculture are listed in the "Monthly List of Publications" issued by the department.

*Census Bureau.*—Many of the publications of this bureau, including the full census report, are too statistical to be of general interest, but many of them, such as the reports on special industries, the general summary of each census, published after the full report of each census, and a few special publications, such as the "Century of Population Growth, 1790-1900," are useful in any library.

*Bureau of Education.*—The annual report of the Commissioner of Education is a very valuable summary of educational activities during the year, and frequently includes chapters on library matters. Nearly all of the regular *Bulletins* of this bureau are of interest to teachers, and several are devoted to library topics.

*Bureau of American Ethnology.*—The annual reports of this bureau are highly in-

Abstract of an address at the Albany, Middletown and Poughkeepsie Library Institutes, May, 1912.

teresting collections of articles and monographs on the present and past history of the American Indian. The *Bulletins* are a series of monographs on the same general subject. Nearly all of the publications of this bureau are admirably illustrated.

*Geological Survey.*—This bureau publishes several series of bulletins, most of which appeal chiefly to the mining or civil engineer and to the professional geologist. A considerable number of them, however, are of general or local interest. Examples are "Geology of the Hudson Valley, between the Hoosic and the Kinderhook" (Bulletin 242); "Boundaries of the United States and of the several states and territories" (Bulletin 226); "Rate of recession of Niagara Falls" (Bulletin 306); "Areas of the United States, the states and the territories" (Bulletin 302); "Origin of certain place names in the United States" (Bulletin 258). Many of these bulletins have excellent maps and illustrations.

Another very useful series of this bureau is the series of topographic maps, covering nearly one-third of the entire country. Each sheet covers its territory thoroughly, and is on a large scale. The largest part of New York state and many other states have been mapped, and sheets covering almost any small section of these states may be obtained from the Survey at five cents each, with a discount in quantities. Booksellers occasionally keep them in stock. None of these "topographic sheets" are distributed free, except to "depository libraries."

*Bureau of Labor.*—The publications of this bureau are concerned with the workers and industries of the nation. Most of them are statistical, but many are of general interest. Examples are the annual "Statistical abstract of the United States" and the quarterly *Bulletin* of the bureau, which contains many interesting special articles.

*Library of Congress.*—The most useful of its publications to small libraries are probably its lists of references on topics of present interest, such as "Taxation of incomes," "Cost of living," etc., and its catalog cards, which are sold to hundreds of libraries throughout the country. Many of its special publications are of great value to the larger libraries.

*Smithsonian Institution.*—The annual reports are collections of semi-popular papers

on a wide range of scientific subjects, and, in the hands of an alert librarian, are of much reference value. The publications of the National Museum, which is a part of the Smithsonian Institution, are primarily for the scientific specialist.

*Congress.*—The *Congressional Record*, which is a full report of all the public proceedings of Congress, and all reports made to Congress by any officer of the national government, are published by Congress and can usually best be obtained through the local Congressman. Most of the routine reports are of little use in small libraries. The *Congressional Record* is considerably used for debate work, and a number of special reports and documents of general value are issued at each session of Congress. The *Congressional Directory* (obtainable, also, from the Superintendent of Documents for 35 cents) is a most valuable handbook of the national government.

*Pan-American Union* (formerly the International Bureau of American Republics).—This issues guide books, bulletins, maps and other publications of great interest and value to anyone interested in Spanish-American affairs. A list may be obtained on application to the Director, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C. The Union is not a department of the United States government, but is affiliated with governmental activities.

## 2. STATE DOCUMENTS.

These are usually harder to get than United States documents, and there are fewer good lists. The local Assemblyman or state Senator is usually the best person to whom to apply, as the departments and state offices seldom have more than a limited supply. Early application, if possible, is desirable, for the document rooms in most states are in charge of men selected for reasons other than their interest in the dissemination of information useful to the general public, and by far the greater part of many issues of state documents go to the junk man. Occasionally, as in the case of the New York State Labor Department and the New York State Education Department, careful mailing lists are kept and publications are distributed direct from the department.

Naturally, the documents of one's own state



are usually the most useful, though in many cases those of other states are very valuable. Usually there is no wide free distribution outside the state publishing the documents, except to institutions and to individuals having a special interest in the document, and often a nominal charge covering the postage or other transportation charges is made. As in the case of national documents, the librarian should beware of getting too many of little or no direct value to her particular library. Many statistical and highly technical reports of great value to the special investigator are quite useless to the ordinary user of the library.

There is no uniformity in the character of the publications of the different states. Among those useful to small libraries are the *Legislative Manual*, obtainable through the local member of the legislature. This serves for the state government a purpose similar to that served the national government by the *Congressional Directory*. All of the states issue legislative manuals. The *New York Red Book* is a non-official annual, covering much the same ground, but including portraits and biographies of legislators and other state officers and some other general material. It can usually be obtained from the local member of the legislature. The agricultural colleges at Cornell University, Geneva (N. Y.) and those of other states issue valuable series of bulletins. In general, in any state, the publications of the State Agricultural Department and the state agricultural colleges, the reports and bulletins of the state geologist of the State Education Department and the State Labor Department are worth careful consideration.

### 3. MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

As the publication and distribution of these is usually more loosely conducted even than that of state documents, they are harder to obtain regularly, and except such as are strictly local, they are seldom of much general value. Exceptions may usually be made in favor of the local school reports, building codes, the ordinances of the city council, and regulations of the local board of health, and occasional special reports.

### 4. PUBLICATIONS OF SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

This general class includes the widest diversity of material from bulletins, year books

and reports of local churches, secret societies, charitable institutions, etc., and the occasional publications of local institutions, like banks, social clubs and the like, to the proceedings of societies of national scope. It is usually a good thing to keep, if space permits, anything relating in any way to the history of the community, such as anniversary pamphlets, programs, etc. In most cases such material is rather easy to get, and care must be taken not to overdo this side of the work. Donations of this sort should never be taken without at least an implied understanding that they may be kept or discarded, as the librarian sees fit.

Much valuable sociological material can be obtained free from societies like the American Association for International Conciliation, the Lake Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration and on Indian Welfare, and the School of Philanthropy of New York City.

### 5. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Information concerning this class of material can usually best be found in the advertising pages of reputable periodicals. Material of this kind is often of great use if carefully selected, and used with the understanding that it was issued primarily for advertising purposes. Among common sources of material of this sort may be mentioned:

(1) *Railroad and steamship lines.*—These often issue very valuable booklets, maps and folders. Among the steamship lines whose publications are of general interest may be mentioned the North German Lloyd, the Cunard, Hamburg-American and the Old Dominion lines. Among railroads, the Delaware and Hudson (whose time table includes a valuable historical map of the upper Hudson Valley), the New York Central and Hudson River, the Santa Fé, Northern Pacific, Rock Island, and the London and Northwestern. The time-table rack in any hotel lobby will furnish many other examples.

(2) *Industrial establishments.*—Trade catalogs and house organs often give the latest information on new trade processes and machinery, and are indispensable in the large library with a technology department, and useful in any library in an industrial town. Many firms issue booklets giving popular illustrated accounts of general manufacturing processes. These are often valuable in school work.

Examples are the descriptive booklets of the Riverside Press, "The biography of a book," issued by Harper & Brothers, and the pamphlet on "Manufacture of paper," issued by the Champion Coated Paper Co., of Hamilton, O. Several publishing houses have recently issued biographical pamphlets on authors whose works they publish, *e. g.*, Little, Brown & Co., on E. Phillips Oppenheim; the "Kipling primer" of Doubleday, Page & Co.; a sketch of John Galsworthy by Charles Scribner's Sons, and one on John Ames Mitchell by the F. A. Stokes Co.

The publications of local boards of trade are usually well illustrated and fairly reliable handbooks of their respective cities.

In gathering this class of material, be sure that only reputable firms are represented in your collection. Beware of sending to publishers for specimen pages of advertised books unless you are willing to devote a great deal of time to agents. Also beware of booklets issued by real estate promoters or mining companies and any others which are issued "with intent to deceive."

Clipping bureaus are seldom of much use to small libraries. An exception must be made in favor of the H. W. Wilson Co., of Minneapolis, whose system of renting periodical articles brings practically any material listed in the current standard indexes within the temporary reach of any library.

#### 6. PUBLICATIONS OF LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

These are usually bibliographic or descriptive of some phase of library work. They are usually obtainable free or for return postage, and are preëminently useful as time-savers.

#### 7. INTERLIBRARY LOANS.

Though a temporary source of material, this is one of the most important of all to the small library. So cordial are library relations that the small library can usually call with confidence on the nearest large library for aid. On the other hand, common professional courtesy demands that the resources of one's own library be exhausted before others are called upon for assistance, nor should an unreasonable amount of time or excessive loans of books be requested. In

New York state, the logical place to ask for such aid is the State Library, whose purpose is to serve the library interests of the state in every way possible. In other states, the state library or state library commission usually supervises this work.

#### 8. SINGLE COPIES OF MAGAZINES, PICTURES AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL.

Useful material, in the form of gifts, can often be obtained, especially about housecleaning or moving time. This must be selected and accepted with discrimination, and all useless material consigned at once to the duplicate shelves or the junk pile. Useful chapters, passages, pictures, etc., should be removed and filed in some convenient place. Social clubs and, occasionally, newspaper offices, are often fruitful sources of material, and the donors in such cases are less likely to be sensitive about the disposition of gifts than individuals usually are.

Whatever the kind of library, two facts should be observed in any attempt to get something for little or nothing. First, that low price is not necessarily indicative of low value, and that alertness may secure for a library much that is useful at little or no cost, other than postage. Second, the fact that a book or pamphlet costs little or nothing is not in itself a reason for adding it to a library. Selection is necessary here, as well as in the case of more expensive books, and it is easy to waste over useless matter valuable time that could be better used in getting results from things already in the library. Neither should the librarian depend too much on things that are really collateral rather than essential. Cheap material may be a valuable supplement, but it can never become a satisfactory substitute for standard books or periodicals.

#### SOME AIDS IN THE SELECTION OF CURRENT INEXPENSIVE REFERENCE MATERIAL.

##### GENERAL

*Publishers' Weekly.* New York, Publishers' Weekly, 298 Broadway. \$4.

Includes, especially in the monthly cumulative numbers, many pamphlets and occasional bound volumes, obtainable "gratis" or at a nominal price. Includes many state and United States documents.

*Cumulative Book Index.* Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. (Monthly.) \$6.

Includes much the same entries as the *Publishers' Weekly*, with perhaps rather more entries of minor western publications.

*Reader's Guide (Abridged).* Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. (Monthly.) \$4.

Formerly the *Eclectic Library Catalog*. Primarily a periodical index, but includes in each number a "check list of government and other valuable publications distributed free or at a nominal price."

*LIBRARY JOURNAL, Public Libraries and New York Libraries.*

All three make special mention of many items of this kind. The first has a regular column of current bibliographies.

#### UNITED STATES DOCUMENTS

*A. L. A. Booklist.* Chicago, American Library Association. (Monthly.) \$1.

Includes brief list of United States documents useful in small libraries.

*Monthly Catalog of United States Public Documents.* Washington, Government Printing Office. Free to libraries.

Complete list of departments of all documents issued by the national government. Fullest of any list. Quarterly and annual indexes.

*Monthly list of publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture.* Washington, Editor and Chief, Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Free.

Four-page list of one department only, but includes much that is very useful.

*New publications of the Geological Survey.* Washington, director, Geological Survey. (Monthly.) Free.

Lists occasional items useful to the small library, and many of value to larger libraries.

*Price lists and leaflets.* Washington, Superintendent of Documents. Free on application.

Subject lists of documents, including many analytical references. The lists make very serviceable bibliographies. Among the subjects treated are food and diet, dairy indus-

try, Indians, education, tariff, poultry, political economy.

In addition to the lists noted above, many of the departments issue, from time to time, lists of their publications available for distribution. Among these are the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Education, Department of Commerce and Labor, Library of Congress, Geological Survey, Census Bureau and the Smithsonian Institution.

#### STATE DOCUMENTS

*Monthly List of State Publications.* Washington, Library of Congress. 50 cents.

The only list of current publications of all the states and territories that even approaches completeness. Gives practically all information necessary, except as to whether the document is free or not.

*New York Libraries. Recent state publications of interest.*

This department, formerly conducted by Mr. F. L. Tolman, will be resumed in future numbers of *New York Libraries*, under the direction of Mr. C. B. Lester, legislative reference librarian. It will be a brief annotated list of New York state documents, with directions as to the best method of obtaining the documents listed.

*New York State Education Department. General department publications. (Handbook 6.)* March, 1911. Albany, State Education Department. Free.

Lists publications of the department still in print. Many of these are valuable and interesting to teachers and others.

—*State Museum. List of Museum publications.* Albany, State Education Department. Free.

Frequently revised. Includes all publications still in print. Among them are the interesting *Archaeology Bulletins* and many admirably illustrated geological monographs.

Other lists may be found on the covers of publications of the departments concerned, e. g., New York State Library publications in the bulletins of the library and the Library School, of the Bureau of Labor in the Quarterly Bulletin of the bureau, etc., and similar departments in other states.

## EXPERIMENTS IN LIBRARY EXTENSION

BY GEORGE H. EVANS, *Librarian, Woburn (Mass.) Public Library*

THE subject of my remarks is intended to suggest not ideals, purposes, nor theories, the need and value of which I should be the last to disparage and the first to recognize and urge, but some actual attempts to push a little farther out the frontier line of library influence and usefulness. The librarian whom the ferment of the pioneer spirit urges ever onward into new and uncharted territories is the one most likely to sift the actual from the theoretical, to whom things already realized seem most clearly to map out the path to further accomplishment. I shall, therefore, try to tell in a direct and concrete way about some experiments, quite disconnected, save in their single purpose of adding to the usefulness of the library in the community.

First, then, an experiment within the library. Every librarian, at times, indulges in those elusive and hardly realized day dreams of improving the literary taste of his own little coterie of readers. Like the will-o'-the-wisp, the results of these efforts are difficult to put one's hands upon. Taste in reading is peculiar. It seems to have an almost organic relation to the native fiber of the man. I have known a day laborer who read Homer of an evening, and a college professor who drained to their unsavory dregs the offerings of the daily press.

A large and attractive bulletin was made, with the heading, "Books the world calls great." Beneath this, at the left, was paneled off a space for the posting of lists. Alongside the panel was a notice to the effect that the books named in the accompanying list would be found on the shelf below, and that each month the list would be changed. As each new list was posted, it was fastened, at the top only, over the list of the previous month, thus making a cumulation of titles to which a reader could always refer should any topic tempt his appetite to further tasting. Selections were made under such subjects as biography, history, travel, natural science, fiction, essays, poetry and drama. The shelf selected for the exhibit was craftily located in the midst of the new book section, as undoubtedly the best advertising space within the library walls. This plan was followed

throughout the busy part of the year. A check upon circulation showed for non-fiction an increase of about 33 per cent. over the corresponding period of the previous year. An interesting feature was a *decrease* in the circulation of the fiction selected, ascribed to the absence of the books from their accustomed place, so much better known to borrowers than the location of particular classes of non-fiction. It is an open question whether, upon the whole, the advertising of "best books" is psychologically sound.

Much more desirable is that type of outward extension of the library's field which has for its object the reaching of those who do not already have affiliations with the library. For all-around effectiveness, I do not believe that there is any agency to compare with the press. Experience in different places convinces me that the paper that will not co-operate cordially with public library work, if properly approached, is not only blind to its own opportunities, but is the rare exception.

Our library in Woburn is now conducting a weekly library corner in the two local dailies. This is a feature of the Wednesday evening issue, publishing identical matter simultaneously in both papers. It occupies a double column under a distinctive heading, in connection with which is used in the form of a motto a happy phrase from the will of the chief benefactor of the library: "For the use, benefit and improvement of the people of Woburn." There is practically no limit as to space or to subject matter. The double column format is more attractive to the eye, and makes the corner stand out prominently from the rest of the page. Permanence of position is desirable, as a familiar feature always tends to fix a mental habit.

The nature of the copy supplied for the corner is quite varied; in fact, anything of interest that we can hang on a library peg: library news of all sorts, book accessions, reading lists on current topics, and subjects in constant demand, special book notices and book chat of the day, notes on local history, special days, etc. In connection with the newspaper column are used bulletin boards and special reservations of books, as occasion indicates.

Read before Rhode Island Library Association,  
Nov. 11, 1912.

Incidentally, the library corner takes the place of the *Bulletin*, formerly published and discontinued for financial reasons. I believe it to be the more valuable of the two. It is particularly adapted to the small library of limited resources in any community that supports a local paper. To summarize, its advantages are wide dissemination, not confined to present users of the library; regularity and frequency, persistence and variety of appeal.

On account of their adaptability, special reading lists have received much attention from librarians. One hardly expects to display any originality in this field. Out of numerous experiments we note two or three of attested usefulness.

A committee of our local woman's club is sponsor for one. I assume, by the way, that every woman's club has a library committee. If not, let me commend to you its usefulness in matters of coöperation. Primarily, this list is for the use of the club members; incidentally, for all who care to refer to it. It includes carefully selected lists on such topics as English and American fiction, education, art, conservation, civics and domestic science. A strongly bound copy of this list, kept at the desk, is in frequent use. The prestige of a strong and active club adds to its value.

The English department of our high school also maintains a reading list at the library. It numbers several hundred titles, broadly classified, but carefully graded, designed for the three higher classes. The library undertakes to have all the titles on this list, and to duplicate some of them liberally. The list, now in typewritten form, has become so useful, and is so constantly in demand, that it is proposed to print a revised and enlarged edition for distribution. In such an event, we hope to make still further use of it outside the school, and believe that, when it is possible for them personally to own a copy, many pupils will continue to refer to it after graduation. A merit of the present temporary form is the ease and consequent frequency of revision which permits the addition of such new titles as seem worthy of inclusion and within the scope of its purpose. The newer titles seem to remove to a certain extent the curse of taboo that in the student mind rests upon all required reading.

Still another form of the list we find very useful in facilitating the exchange of books

lent to the high school for collateral reading. Such lists are on cards, arranged under guides bearing the names of the courses of study. Teachers are thereby enabled to revise or insert new titles, as they see fit, easily and without confusion. By means of this list we are able to make quick delivery of any course desired.

A brief reference to an interesting and possibly unique phase of high school and library relations will conclude my remarks. It grows out of the possession by the school of an excellent library of its own, newly housed and equipped. This has an assured income adequate for the purchase of books, but limited to that purpose, with a consequent maintenance problem. Here are two libraries, then, with lines of work parallel where not identical, a situation well calculated for wasteful duplication of books and effort. Happily, however, a spirit of coöperation makes it easy in most cases to avoid undesired duplications. No books of importance are added to the school library without first ascertaining whether they are in the public library, and, if not necessary to both, in which they will be most useful.

The administration of the school library has been something of a problem. Under the general charge of a teacher, the books were formerly prepared for use by students of library economy, whose services could be secured without compensation other than the experience and practice obtained. The results were unsatisfactory, owing to lack of continuity and differing individual viewpoints. The experience of two or three years showed not only such divergencies from the usages of the public library as might have been expected, but also internal inconsistencies of cataloging and classification. Such a condition naturally tended to confusion in the minds of both teachers and students.

In the meantime, however, the teacher in charge, being an observing person of practical bent, had learned much. On her initiative the old plan of management was abandoned a year ago, and the work of the high school library was converted into what is practically an elementary laboratory course in library economy. It was hoped thereby to combine economy, internal consistency and uniformity with the methods of the public library, and, at the same time, give instruction about books to a small class.



In accordance, therefore, with this plan, seven seniors were allowed a credit of four hours a week throughout the year. The course is a combination of lectures, recitations, reports and the actual preparation, and handling of the books of the school library, together with the general care of the stock of the text-books. The class is expected to become familiar with the construction and use of the dictionary catalog and the principles and most important divisions of the decimal classification. They are given practice in classifying books in the simpler classes, assigning Cutter numbers, reading the shelves and arranging books. They learn how to open, mend and care for books, and how to prepare them for the shelves and for circulation. Instruction is given in the relative value of the better-known reference books, both general and special, together with their scope and limitations, with illustrative use of the same. Bibliographies, based upon material in the public library, are made both for individuals and for special topics.

The main dependence in mapping out the work has been placed upon such well-known books as Dana's "Modern American library economy series," Ward's "Practical use of books and libraries," Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books," the Decimal Classification, Cutter's "Alphabet order table," and the A. L. A. "List of subject headings." With these are combined readings from other sources, such as Spofford's "Books for all readers," and Bostwick's "The American public library." For cataloging, Library of Congress cards are used.

The librarian of the public library has participated to the extent of assisting the teacher in laying out the course and giving lectures, informal talks and demonstrations to the class on such subjects as the selection, treatment and use of books, reference works, bindings, the catalog, mending, marking and library handwriting. In addition to this work with the class, he has lectured to the senior class and teachers on the making of books and the significance of their parts.

The high school entrusts the care of its large collection of text-books, which is distinct from the school library, to the class which attends to the charging system and keeps the books mended. The latter especially is a happy solution of an old problem. The

library is satisfactorily supervised, the new accessions prepared for use, and other routine work discharged. A considerable number of needed bibliographies have been made for different teachers, who are finding it very convenient to refer to this new source for information and assistance.

The public library feels an increased interest and understanding. Uniformity and avoidance of confusion have been secured. The teachers are being educated in the resources of the library, and as our local teaching corps is mostly recruited from home material, it is quite probable that we are even now teaching embryo teachers.

As for the pupil, the purpose of the course is not to make of him a librarian, though the suggestions of a vocation are obvious. It aims rather to instill some working knowledge of books and the resources of the library.

#### BORROWERS OF A GERMAN MUNICIPAL LIBRARY CLASSIFIED

THE following classification of borrowers of a German municipal library, the Breslau Stadtbibliothek, may be of interest as indicating the library clientele. The figures are taken from the report for 1911. The circulation was 47,346. In translation, there was some difficulty in finding exact equivalents, *e. g.*, *Landwirte* and *Gärtner*, translated as farmers and gardeners, in reality connote a more trained class of workers than is suggested by the English use of those terms.

Occupation of Borrowers.	City.	Out-side.	Total.
High school Teachers.....	36	6	42
Students.....	1046	54	1100
Theology, Catholic.....	42	6	48
Protestants.....	62	.....	62
Law.....	280	6	286
Medicine.....	62	.....	62
Philosophy.....	600	42	642
Clergymen.....	48	54	102
Lawyers, Judges, Administrators, etc.....	405	26	431
Doctors and Chemists.....	49	3	52
Officials of Scientific Institutions.....	27	1	28
Teachers in Colleges, etc.....	136	36	172
Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	206	65	271
Minor Officials.....	159	10	169
Authors and Artists.....	53	10	63
Technologists, Farmers, Gardeners, Manufacturers, Merchants, Mechanics.....	214	0	214
Military Officers.....	17	9	26
Men, no calling.....	182	.....	182
Women.....	341	19	360
Teachers.....	96	10	106
Students.....	62	1	63
Other.....	183	8	191
Government Officials.....	38	45	83
	2958	344	3302

## PRESERVATION OF PAPER

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the American Library Association to study methods of preserving newspaper files for use of future generations, held Nov. 26, 1912, at the Montague Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, when, at the invitation of the committee, representatives of New York and Brooklyn newspapers were asked to participate in the study of the question, Mr. John Norris, chairman of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, submitted the following observations:

"Much has been said recently by librarians about the inferiority of the newsprint paper which goes into bound files of the libraries for the purposes of reference and historical preservation. An examination of the places of storage in the libraries and the conditions of storage convinces me that while the ordinary newsprint paper may not be in any respect suitable for purposes of preservation, the methods of handling those papers when bound are conducive to deterioration. This criticism applies not only to libraries, but to newspaper offices, and substantially to all places where newspaper files are stored. In many of the libraries, the files are subjected to treatment which deprives the paper of its required moisture. The libraries dry out the newspapers by keeping them in rooms with an average temperature of 70 degrees, which is bound in the course of time to cause deterioration. The artificial heat renders the paper extremely brittle and makes it crumble like isinglass when handled. Excessive dampness is also disadvantageous. One of the paper authorities says that proximity to the seashore causes paper to fade more quickly.

## HOW IMPROVEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED

"Improvement in the preservation of these historical records may be obtained:

"1st, by using a printing paper that will endure indefinitely; 2d, by binding with materials that do not attract minute organisms; 3d, by storing under conditions (a) that do not deprive the paper of all its moisture; (b) or subject it to excessive dampness; (c) or subject it to chemical action produced by sunshine or gas or artificial heat or similar agencies of deterioration; (d) or propagate insects or other growth.

"In gathering information that relates to the preservation of the printed paper, I have, at the request of newspaper publishers, inquired about the storage and preservation of newsprint rolls which I will also touch upon in this compilation.

"The matter of paper preservation has attracted attention for centuries. Pliny says the ancients preserved their paper and books from moths by washing them over with cedar or citron oil. In 1773, the Royal Society of Sciences, at Gottingen, offered a premium for the answers to questions relat-

ing to insects found in records and books. The answers accepted at that time indicated that five insects were destructive, and that six appeared to be doubtful. They recommended that bookbinders use glue mixed with alum in place of paste. The ravages of insects vary according to latitude. The cigarette beetle has been described as the most destructive raider upon books. A publication, entitled 'Bookworms of fact and fancy,' gives a list of insects, and includes:

"The bedbug, found in wood papers; white ants, found in clay fillers; roaches, after oils and fats in parchments; beetles, in skin bindings; spring tails and silver fish, in dry and warm locations; centipedes and scorpions, which prey upon the insects found in libraries.

"These live promoters of paper deterioration may work considerable damage in warm latitudes, but in the important libraries, which are located in the more northerly latitudes, I believe their damage is negligible.

## COMPOSITION OF NEWSPRINT PAPER

"Newsprint paper is made by the mixture of approximately 75 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp and 25 per cent. of sulphite wood pulp, with a slight addition of clay and rosin.

"The agencies leading to decay, according to my limited observation and study, are:

"Artificial heat, gas combustion, sunshine, oxidation, excess of mineral substances, excessive dampness, carelessness in bleaching and inferior materials in binding.

"Mechanical pulp will deteriorate rapidly when exposed to air or light. R. W. Sindall, an English authority, says many of the books printed on wood-pulp paper between 1870 and 1880 are in a hopeless condition. With lower-grade papers, containing mechanical pulp, the degradation of color and fiber is inevitable. Clayton Beadle points out that paper which is brittle, when very dry, becomes stronger and more pliant with a certain amount of moisture. With more moisture it loses its power of 'felting.' There is a point where the maximum strength is obtained. Prof. Herzberg, of the German Testing Institute, is credited with the statement that paper containing three to five per cent. of moisture is at its strongest. Newsprint paper will absorb close to 10 per cent. of its weight in moisture. Most of this paper, when manufactured, contains about five per cent. of moisture, or 100 pounds per ton of paper. It is liable to absorb 80 pounds of water per ton of paper in transit from mill to newspaper office. The additional weight of the paper when delivered has puzzled many newspaper publishers, who almost invariably found that their rolls weighed more than the weight indicated at mill. A recent litigation in England disclosed the fact that jobbers had bought a less weight of paper than the customer had demanded, the jobbers relying upon the absorption of moisture in transit to make up the deficiency.

"English librarians report that the ordinary novel, printed on light, spongy paper, has a life of about 40 issues. In other words, it will be unfit for further use, and even not worth rebinding after circulation among 40 readers.

"The American Chemical Society appointed a committee, in 1908, to find a paper more suitable for the records of the society. It sought to ascertain the most durable, strongest, lightest, thinnest, most opaque and cleanest paper, having a surface not injurious to the eyesight that it was possible to procure for the money available. The specifications adopted by that society were:

"Rag, 75 per cent.; bleached chemical wood or equivalent thereto, 25 per cent.; ash (China clay), 5 per cent.; weight (26 x 38,500), 42 pounds; strength (Mullen), 15 pounds; folding number (Schopper), if practicable, 10 pounds; sizing, three-quarter rosin—no starch; finish, uniform machine, same both sides; color, uniform, natural, paper must be well washed to remove soluble salts and bleaching materials.

"The paper cost, approximately, 6½ cents per pound.

#### COMPLAINTS OF LIBRARIANS

"At a conference of librarians in 1909, at Bretton Woods, N. H., Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, read a paper on 'The deterioration of newspaper paper,' wherein he narrated the results of an examination of the bound copies of Manhattan and Brooklyn newspapers filed in the Brooklyn Library. He said: 'In many instances, papers published within the last forty years had begun to discolor and crumble to such an extent that it would hardly pay to bind those which had been folded for any length of time. Further investigation showed that practically all of these newspapers were printed on cheap wood-pulp paper, which carries with it the seeds of early decay, and that the life of a periodical printed on this inferior stock is not likely to be more than fifty years.' The librarian sent out circulars to publishers, asking whether a better grade of paper was being used for running off extra copies for their own files, and what, if any, means had been taken to preserve the files in their offices. The answers showed that no special paper was used, and that no means were taken to preserve those in the worst condition. Inquiries were sent to paper manufacturers, with no more satisfactory results. Mr. Hill had not then found any newspaper that printed extra copies on a better grade of paper, but subsequent inquiry has disclosed that the *Red Wing Republican*, of Red Wing, Minn., prints 15 copies daily from which number it supplies paper to the Minnesota Historical Society and the Congressional Library, at Washington. It binds some for its own use and places them in vaults for reference. Its secretary and manager, Mr. Jens

K. Grondahl, says a fair grade of book paper is used. The paper has not obtained any scientific test. I submit a copy of that publication printed on the special paper. Mr. Hill's paper described the use of a liquid mixture in the German Governmental Paper Testing Institute of Berlin, by the use of which it was aimed to indefinitely preserve wood-pulp papers and make them fit to read for centuries to come. The method was to dip the sheets, one by one, into a 'cellit' solution, and then hang them up to dry or to spread them on large meshed nets. Mr. Hill suggested that it might be to the interest of publishers and librarians if a few copies of each issue of the newspapers should be printed on paper which had been treated with this chemical in the roll.

"At a recent meeting of the committee of the American Library Association, Mr. Cedric Chivers, a bookbinder of Brooklyn, spoke of the successful experiments he had made with the German product 'cellit' by painting the edges of bound volumes with it. He was of the opinion that paper so treated would last 50 or 75 years, and that the treatment could be repeated with the same result. The expense of treating the volume, page by page, might deter most librarians and publishers from attempting that method of preservation. He pointed out the necessity for binding the newspapers as quickly as possible, so that they might not long be exposed to the air.

#### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATION

"In 1904, Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, authorized the Bureau of Chemistry to investigate the subject of suitable papers for government purposes. The investigation covered about 5000 samples of paper, and resulted in the issue of two circulars by the Bureau of Chemistry. Subsequently, the Joint Committee of Congress on Printing appointed a commission to pass upon this matter. Its report was adopted Dec. 18, 1911, and now controls all government supplies of paper and printing and binding materials. In the following month, a public bidding was held. The standard specification for printing paper that would 'endure indefinitely' was as follows:

"Weight, 25 x 40, 500; 50-pound basis (24 x 36, 42.6); thickness shall not exceed .0035 inch; strength shall not be less than 18 points; stock shall be not less than 75 per cent. rag, the remainder may be bleached chemical wood, free from unbleached or ground wood pulp; ash shall not exceed 5 per cent; size—the total rosin shall not exceed 2 per cent.

"This quality of paper is comparatively cheap, costing 4½ cents per pound, or twice as much as the International Paper Company quoted as its newsprint price for the year 1912. The list of bidders and the mills at which the paper would be made was:

	Cents per pound
American Writing Paper Co.....	
Lots 22 b and 23 b.....	4.35
Lots 24 b and 25 b.....	4.55
C. H. Clinton Paper Co. of Phila., supplied by Nashua River Paper Corporation.....	4.5
Lewis Hoffenmaier, supplied from Bryant Paper Co.....	5.1
C. W. Rantoul Co. of N. Y., supplied from Tidewater Paper Mills.....	4.99
King Paper Company, of Kalamazoo.....	5.5
R. P. Andrews Paper Co., supplied by West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.....	7.0
Bryant Paper Co.....	5.1
Champion Coated Paper Co.....	4.75

"The award was made to the American Writing Paper Co. for 280 tons at 4.35 cents per pound, and to C. H. Clinton Paper Co., of Philadelphia, at 4½ cents per pound for 76 tons. The government commission, in recommending this quality of paper, said:

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION REPORT ON SPECIAL  
PAPER

"The use of this paper should be limited to copies of those permanent publications intended for government libraries or government use, or, at most, be limited to the copies placed in the depository and university libraries of the country. This is intended as the permanent printing paper for the service, and while its use will not be extensive, it will serve a very important purpose. The important historical documents of the government and its original scientific contributions should be printed on permanent paper. It is also desirable that such publications as the Statutes at Large should be printed upon this grade of paper.

"Mr. Veitch, of the Bureau of Chemistry, who was a member of a government commission on paper specifications, and who has given much research to these matters, says there is need for two sets of papers, one for ordinary handling and immediate accessibility, and one for storing away for future reference. It should be practically inaccessible. He writes: 'No paper which is subject to a great amount of handling and use can prove absolutely permanent. Even the best paper, if handled, will deteriorate and go to pieces, and if handled constantly would last but a few years. If handled very little, it would last for several hundred years, and if the volumes were opened but several times a year, and were stored in a suitable place, they would undoubtedly last for many hundreds of years. In other words, the problem is one largely of use and storage. The sheets should never be folded. They should be kept in binders, and not folded repeatedly backward and forward upon themselves.'

"The Bureau of Chemistry and the Bureau of Standards, at Washington, concur in the matter of ink. They say: 'Very little difficulty would be experienced with the ordinary printer's ink. The black inks consist essentially of carbon, which is very permanent, and therefore very little anxiety need be felt for any publications printed with black ink.'

HOW THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY CARES FOR  
OLD NEWSPAPER FILES

"In the Congressional Library, at Washington, special efforts are made to preserve eighteenth-century files. The volumes are sealed in dustproof cases. They are bound with buckram and finished with materials recommended by the best authorities. The books lie flat, with air spacing every six inches for ventilation. Channel iron ribs are used in the stacks. Air that has been washed or screened to remove dust is forced through the stacks and then exhausted. The temperature is kept uniform the year round. Flour paste, boiled with alum, is used for binding. Protecting sheets of paper are inserted between every double page. A thin, tough linen ledger paper is used for guards. The only possible criticism that might be offered toward the perfection of these provisions for preservation is the occasional sunshine in the storage room. The volumes thus protected cost \$10 each for binding. The ordinary binding of the current newspaper volumes in the Congressional Library cost \$2 per volume. The deleterious effects of the products of gas combustion are avoided in the Congressional Library, because electricity is used for illumination when artificial lighting is necessary. No records are kept of the humidity of the atmosphere. The cleanliness of the entire establishment is its insurance against animal organisms.

"In the New York Public Library, the newspaper files are stored upright, in well-ventilated stacks, with some protection against dust by the screening of the air. The thermostat in the public file room was fixed in August at 68 degrees. The files in the north room and in stacks rest on steel-ribbed shelving. No attempt is made to regulate the humidity of the storage place. Gas is not used in the building.

"Four large steam pipes pass through the room of the Montague Branch of the Brooklyn Library, containing the old New York *Herald* files. There is no sunshine there, but the main hall, where most of the newspaper files are kept, is flooded with sunshine. Some of the files lie flat and some are upright. The ordinary effort is made to preserve uniform temperature by heating in cool weather, but there is no special regulation of temperature, or humidity, or ventilation, or exclusion of dust.

"The Philadelphia Free Library stores its newspaper files flat in the cellar. It permits the access of very little sunshine. There is some ventilation and some opportunity for variation of humidity, due to changes in the atmosphere. Gas throws off its deleterious products of combustion in this room. Steam-heated pipes pass through the cellar. The newspapers are bound in buckram.

"May I suggest to your committee that it gather information from the various libraries and historical societies upon a blank corresponding substantially to the following:



DATA RELATING TO STORAGE OF NEWSPAPER FILES  
IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Date .....  
 City .....  
 State .....

1. Name of library or society.
2. Number of daily newspapers, the regular issues of which are bound and preserved by the library or society.
3. Are the bound files flat or upright?
4. Is there sunlight in the room in which the bound files are stored?
5. Is gas used for illumination or any other purpose in any part of the library, especially near that room in which the bound files are stored?
6. Is there any ventilation around the bound files that will permit of the free ventilation of outside air?
7. Is there artificial heat in the room in which the bound files are stored?
8. Are the variations of humidity in outside air permitted to reach the bound files?
9. Are the bound files stored in sealed cases, or are they kept in such manner as to be protected from dust in the air?
10. Is any attempt made in binding to guard against insects?
11. What suggestions do you offer to secure the preservation of records of current history?

(Signed) Name .....  
 City .....  
 State .....

NO PROFIT IN PRINTING NEWSPAPERS ON SPECIAL  
PAPER

"Conceding the failure of the newspapers, up to this time, to do that which is more or less of an obligation upon them, it should be borne in mind that until recently very little data has been available for ascertaining a standard quality of printing paper that would endure indefinitely under proper storage. From time to time, the subject has been taken up by newspapers. Several canvasses have been made of the possible revenue to be obtained from such an issue. Apparently, the expenses would far exceed the probable revenue. The purchase would be restricted to the larger public libraries, some college libraries and some historical societies. I doubt if subscriptions could be obtained for one hundred copies of such a publication. It seems like a dream as a commercial proposition, though some newspaper genius may accomplish such a result some day. A rich institution, or newspaper publisher or philanthropist like Mr. Carnegie, who has enthusiasm for the accurate historical guidance of future generations, might endow such an effort and make it possible. In any event, it lacks the attractiveness of direct profit. The mere cost of the paper would be a bagatelle. One hundred copies of an ordinary daily newspaper, upon the terms and specifications of the government's con-

tract, would hardly exceed \$2.50 per diem, but the cost of preparing the plates and rolls to meet the varying conditions would carry the total cost to a figure that very few publishers would care to incur as a permanent obligation.

## STORAGE OF NEWSPAPER ROLLS

"Some newspaper publishers have asked me to gather for them information that will enable them to store newsprint rolls under such conditions that will avoid deterioration. The experience in recent years has tended to the belief that paper stored by manufacturers in warehouses near the place of consumption has become so brittle within three months that it interfered with prompt printing of the paper by reason of breaks in the web and increased waste. This brittleness is attributed to the artificial heat or absence of moisture in the warehouses.

## 100,000 TONS OF PRINT PAPER ON HAND

"The print paper manufacturers of the United States carry nearly 100,000 tons of newsprint paper, of which the supply at the mill averages:

40,000 tons, or 90 days' supply for all newspapers of the country.....	40,000
6 days' supply in transit, equalling.....	27,000
7 days' supply in places of consumption, equalling.....	31,500
Total.....	98,500

"This total of approximately 100,000 tons of paper represents a selling value of about \$3,500,000. Up to date, there is no evidence of any general effort, either by manufacturers or by consumers, to standardize the method of storage or to improve conditions. Obviously, it would be to their mutual advantages to encourage and promote every such effort.

"The International Paper Co. stores over 1800 tons of paper in the loft of the big shed at Pier 39, North River, New York. The place is not heated in any way, and it is subject to all the variations of temperature and humidity which are incidental to the free play of the air on the river front. Its officers say they can store paper rolls indefinitely in that loft as much as three years, and deliver the rolls to newspaper consumers in good condition. Their only trouble in storing paper is due to one extra handling, which is, however, less than cartage and storage in a warehouse. Some of the paper is stored in a warehouse in Franklin street, New York, in order that the company may not have all of its eggs in one basket. The *Chicago Daily News* stores 1000 tons of newsprint paper as a reserve. Eighteen months ago, during the pendency of a paper strike, it used 600 tons of paper that had been stored for five years in a cellar that was open to the free play of the atmosphere. The rolls were set upright on strips that permitted ventilation under and on every



side. The windows had never been closed in all that period. It is reported that when the stored paper was put upon the presses it ran better than fresh paper.

"New York City uses 750 tons of newsprint paper per diem. The total tonnage stored in this city is not readily ascertainable. The Great Northern Paper Company carries between 8500 and 9000 tons at Pier 42, North River, to supply the needs of its customers. The International Paper Company now has approximately 3500 tons in storage in its loft and on cars in the city. In Kansas City, the *Star* carries 2000 tons of paper. In Brooklyn, the *Eagle* carries a month's supply.

#### EXPERIENCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY IN STORING PAPER

"Mr. A. E. Wright, vice-president of the International Paper Company, was asked for suggestions for storing paper in the new building of the *New York Times*. He answered as follows:

"Our experience has taught us that paper stored in a room of fairly even temperature of from thirty to forty degrees, with a free circulation of air at all times, is best suited for the storage of newspaper.

"As you no doubt know, the warmer the air the higher percentage of moisture it carries; therefore, we suggest a temperature of from thirty to forty degrees. When necessary to get as low a temperature as this during the summer months, we would suggest some sort of a refrigerating device through which the air would pass before entering the storeroom. It is well to avoid, as far as possible, excessive temperature and moisture conditions, and allow for as free a circulation of air as possible.

"We suggest the storing of paper on a ventilated platform fully three inches from the floor; this will allow circulation across the bottom of the rolls.

"As to the effect of light upon paper, we do not think that this has much bearing, as long as the wrappers are left on the rolls. We should say that the most satisfactory place for paper storage would be a basement, with windows for ventilation on all four sides, and the paper stored on a platform such as recommended above.

"We feel sure, from our experience in storing large quantities of paper in roll form, that if our suggestions are followed out as outlined above, very little, if any, change in the character of the paper will be found after it has been stored for a considerable period."

"It should be stated that no one has ever attempted to adopt refrigeration as a method of preserving stored paper rolls.

#### VERTICAL OF HORIZONTAL POSITION FOR ROLLS

"Another phase of this matter of storing rolls is the question of carrying rolls in a horizontal or vertical position. Practically all the paper companies and newspapers store the

roll vertically, because it seems to require less space. The *New York Times*, in planning its new annex, has aimed to store over 1000 tons of paper, and to preserve the horizontal position of the roll to avoid the waste and labor incidental to up-ending each roll and subsequent throwing of the roll to a horizontal position. In the Government Printing Office, five men have been observed helping to change the position of a roll.

"Up to this time, no effort has been made to collate the data relating either to the storage of newsprint paper rolls or the preservation of the printed paper. In the common interest, some definite steps should be taken to improve conditions."

Announcement was made that the *Brooklyn Eagle*, beginning Jan. 1, 1913, would be able to supply libraries with copies of its paper printed on linen paper, suitable for filing.

#### A CHAPTER IN CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES

"IN consequence of a grateful remembrance of hospitality and friendship, as well as an uncommon share or patronage, afforded me by the inhabitants of West Cambridge, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the early part of my life when patronage was most needful to me, I give to the said town of West Cambridge one hundred dollars for the purpose of establishing a *juvenile library* in said town. The Selectmen, Ministers of the Gospel, and Physicians of the town of West Cambridge, for the time being shall receive this sum, select and purchase the books for the library, which shall be such books as, in their opinion, will best promote useful knowledge and the Christian virtues among the inhabitants of the town who are scholars, or by usage have a right to attend as scholars in their primary schools. Other persons may be admitted to the privilege of said library under the direction of said town, by paying a sum for membership and an annual tax for the increase of the same. And my said executors are directed to pay the same within one year after my decease."

This "extract from the last will and testament of Dr. Ebenezer Learned, late of Hopkinton, N. H.," forms the first book plate of the Arlington (Mass.) Public Library, founded in 1835. It appears to be the earliest record we have of a specific bequest for a children's library, free to all the children of the town receiving it.

In the late eighteenth century it was the custom at Harvard College to grant a six-weeks' vacation in winter and summer, when students could earn money for college expenses. The popular way of doing this was to teach school. Ebenezer Learned, a young man in the class of 1787, availed himself of this opportunity and taught in West Cambridge, or Menotomy. His associations there

were pleasant ones, and the memory of the friends then made persisted through his later successful career. Dr. Learned became a practicing physician, first in Leominster (Mass.) and later in Hopkinton, N. H. He is said to have been warmly interested in education and science throughout his life, and was the originator of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society and vice-president of the New Hampshire Medical Society. And yet with all these later interests, his thought, toward the end of his life, was of the little town where he taught his first school.

At the time of receiving this legacy there were in West Cambridge two ministers—a Unitarian and a Baptist—and one physician. Together with the selectmen, they formed the first board of trustees, which met on Nov. 30, 1835, and voted that the books selected for the library should be such as were directed by Dr. Learned's will, "the same not being of a sectarian character." Selection of books was left largely to Mr. Brown, of the newly formed firm of Little & Brown, publishers. He was directed to spend at least half of the bequest for books suitable for the purpose, and these were sent to the home of Dr. Wellington, the physician on the board.

Then followed the task of selecting a librarian, and the obvious choice was Mr. Dexter, a hatter by trade and already in charge of the West Cambridge Social Library. This was a subscription library, founded in 1807, and consisting mainly of volumes of sermons and "serious reading." The question of the librarian's salary was the next care, for the state law authorizing towns to appropriate tax money for libraries was yet ten years in the future. At town meeting, in 1837, however, one of the trustees called attention to the clause in Dr. Learned's will which provided that others, beside children, might use the library by paying a sum for membership and an annual assessment. "Why should not the town pay the tax, and thus make it free to all the inhabitants?" he asked. And this was done. The town at once appropriated thirty dollars for the library, and the right to take books was extended to all the families in town. From this time the institution has been a free town library, the earliest of its class in Massachusetts.

The little collection of books for the West Cambridge Juvenile Library traveled to its first home on a wheelbarrow. "Uncle" Dexter would make hats during the week, and on Saturday afternoons open the library for the children. Three books were the limit for a family, and they could be retained for thirty days. That the books were actually read by the children is vouched for by those who remember the library from its beginning. Even free access to the shelves was permitted for a while. But we come to a period, later, when the by-laws declare, "No person except the librarian shall remove a book from the shelves."

One would like to know just what those books were for which one-half of that precious bequest was first spent. The earliest extant catalog of the juvenile library is dated 1855, though there exists an earlier list (1835) of the Social Library. Tradition has handed down the names of two books said to be in the first collection, but one of these is certainly of later date. The first is still in existence, a copy of the "History of Corsica," by James Boswell. One who as a boy read this book, years ago, in the West Cambridge Juvenile Library, recalled it with delight when he visited Corsica years afterward.

The other title, mentioned as belonging to the first library, is "The history of a London doll." But this delightful child's story, by Richard Hengist Horne, was not published until 1846. Some of the Waverley novels are also remembered as being among the earliest purchases. Of course, we realize that books which "will best promote useful knowledge and the Christian virtues" in school children are not necessarily children's books. So we may be tolerably sure that Rollins' and Robertson's histories, as well as Goldsmith and Irving, would have appeared in the catalog had there been one.

The juvenile library remained a year in its first home, the frame house still standing near the railroad which runs through Arlington. There have been five library homes since then, including the meeting house, where the collection of books was nearly doubled by the addition of the district school libraries and a part of the Social Library.

In 1867 the town changed its name to Arlington, discarding the Indian name of Menotomy, by which it was known before its incorporation as West Cambridge. The library then became known as the Arlington Juvenile Library, and, in 1872, its name was formally changed to Arlington Public Library. With the gift of a memorial building, in 1892, the present name, the Robbins Library, was adopted by the town.

It is characteristic of our modern carelessness of what the past has given us, that we have lost sight of this first children's library. Not Brookline in 1890, not New York in 1888, but Arlington in 1835 marks the beginning of public library work with children. Here is one public library, with a history stretching back over seventy-five years, which need not apologize for any expenditure in its work with children. Its very being is rooted in one man's thought for the children of the primary schools. Dr. Learned could think of no better way of repaying the kindnesses done to a boy than by putting books into the hands of other boys and girls. A children's librarian may well be grateful for the memory of this far-seeing friend of children, who held the belief that books may be more than amusement, and that the civic virtues can be nourished by and in a "juvenile library."

ALICE M. JORDAN.

## LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1912

In the year 1912, the legislatures of thirteen states held regular sessions and in nine states there were extra or special sessions. An examination of the results of these 22 sessions shows very little of library interest, presumably because there was little or no occasion to disturb or change the operation of established library laws.

In the new state of Arizona, at the first legislative session, a system of district libraries was established, to be under the control of the school trustees in each district, to report annually to the county school superintendent, who must report, in turn, to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Three per cent. of all school funds, with the addition of special donations made for the purpose, not to exceed \$300 in all in any district, are to be set apart for buying books, reference books and schoolroom decorations. The library is to be free to all pupils of suitable age, and its privileges may be extended to other residents of the district on the payment of an annual or monthly fee fixed by the district trustees.

In California at an extra session in December, 1911, the power was given to any municipality to take land by condemnation for public library purposes.

In New York, no change was made in the library law, but the appropriations for library aid and support were somewhat increased. The amount to be distributed to free libraries for books was made \$35,000 instead of \$33,000, as in the previous year. The very large amount of \$1,250,000 had been voted in 1911 for the reestablishment and enlargement of the State Library and Museum, which had suffered so great a disaster in the Capitol fire on March 29, 1911, and of this sum, \$500,000 was made immediately available by an act of 1912. By the same act, \$200,000 were appropriated for furniture and office equipment in the new State Education building, a considerable part of which is occupied by the State Library.

Two local library acts were passed in New York, one of them to fix the annual tax of the city of Syracuse for the support of its public library at not less than 2 per cent., and not more than 2½ per cent. of the aggregate annual tax levy of the city; and the other to authorize the city of Buffalo to sell its "Jubilee water system," and with a part of the proceeds to buy land and erect a public library building, gymnasium and assembly hall, the library to become a branch in the Buffalo public library system.

The laws of the year affecting libraries in other states are few, and provide mostly for increase of salary or of force in the state libraries. Slight as these indications are, they are enough to show that the public interest in libraries is a growing interest.

W. R. EASTMAN.

## ON AN ORDER RECORD BY FUNDS

THE purchasing division of a college library comes in for its share of complaints, and the criticisms it receives are chiefly three: First, slowness in getting a book; second, inexact record of outstanding orders; and third, unreliable bookkeeping accounts. Having bettered, if not removed, all three of these by a system based on a record of orders by funds, the following extract from our annual report may be welcomed by libraries troubled in like manner.

Our basal record is obtained by using a separate order sheet for each book fund and by writing two carbon copies of each order when typed. One of these is on a green sheet, the other on a red. The red sheet is filed in a red folder, under the agent's name; the green sheet is filed in a green folder, under the name of the fund. These distinctive colors cannot be confused with the yellow sheet, which always indicates the copy of a letter, never of an order. Each fund is provided with a folder, in which each green sheet finds its proper place in the vertical file.

As the order is typed, the limit of price (really the estimated price) is carried to the right of the sheet, as in a column. This makes it easy to add up the totals of the outstanding orders. When the order is filled, this estimate is cancelled by a line drawn through it, while the actual cost taken from the bill is written in the space to the right. The date of the bill is also placed before the author's name, thus enabling us to tell from the fund record at any future time just when the order was filled and how much it cost.

Continuations which have no green sheet order are entered from the bill in the same manner, but on a white sheet which lies always on top. Here appears also the total estimate of continuations for the year. Extra items of all sorts, such as express, postage, etc., are transferred from the bill to this white sheet.

Binding chargeable to a book fund appears on a green sheet also as soon as the schedule is made out for the binder; thus this item is included in our estimate of outstanding orders.

From this fund (the green sheet) file, therefore, can be gleaned exact information as to the outstanding orders, both titles and the estimate of cost. Further and conversely, there is shown for a given period every cent spent from the fund and for what titles the money went. Equally important, the items in the regular ledger of the funds (the book-keeping accounts) can be proven by totaling the entries on the green sheet.

We thus satisfy the professor in charge of the fund (1) by sending off his order with a minimum of delay; (2) by indexing his order automatically, with small chance for error, and with no loss of clerical time; (3) by being able to show him at any time the exact estimate of his outstanding orders by

author and title (and this at no loss of time to ourselves, for we know of libraries where these titles and estimates are written in under funds by hand); and (4) by being able to prove our accounts, so that we know they are posted correctly. We now have a double check on its being ordered right, filled right and posted right.

This system calls for no delay or red tape in the routine of getting the order off, nor in putting the book through to the accessioner when it arrives.

As to speed in filling an order, we are dependent a good deal on our agents. Yet our use of indicator clips to show the week in the month when a rush order should be filled, enables us to prod the dealer and to exact a prompter service for what we need without delay.

The chief criticism has been the greater use of paper, with the multiplying of our sheets by funds, and the consequent filling up of the filing cabinet. Our defense is that paper is cheaper than the time of the order assistants, and since we get the results we are after, we are content to use the extra paper and the extra space.

F. K. W. DRURY,  
University of Illinois Library.

#### CATALOGING SYSTEM AT THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

Books for the entire system of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh are cataloged by the catalog department at the central library. The work is so centralized that the filing of the completed cards in the branch catalogs is the only part of the process, except the printing, which is done outside the catalog department.

A few general statements must be made before the methods of work can be made clear.

(1) No books are added to any part of the library system which are not also added to the central collection. (2) Catalog cards are printed by means of the linotype process in the printing department of our own library. (3) Annotations are written for nearly all titles, and these are printed on the catalog cards.

Twenty-one card catalogs are kept to date. Twenty of these are dictionary in form, and one is classified. A special author list of all works of fiction and two lists of books printed in foreign languages are kept to date, in addition to the twenty-one regular catalogs, as well as an official list of printed cards. No two of the twenty-one catalogs are exactly alike, because the collections which they catalog vary in scope. The following catalogs are kept to date:

##### (1) *Official catalog.*

This is kept in the catalog department, and is made up as follows:

(a) Official typewritten author cards, on which are indicated the various agencies, or departments, having the titles or books. The

subject headings used are indicated on these cards, and class numbers are added to locate the cards in the classified catalog. These are the cards which are sent to the printing department as "copy," and the ones from which all duplicates are made.

(b) Cards for each subject heading in use in any of our dictionary catalogs.

(c) Subject heading reference cards, containing all references to and from a subject. Catalogs in which we use these headings are also indicated.

(d) All name cards, official author reference cards, series cards and added entries under authors.

##### (2) *Reference room dictionary catalog.*

This is a complete dictionary catalog of all books, reference, circulating and juvenile, in the collection.

##### (3) *Central lending department dictionary catalog.*

A complete dictionary catalog of all circulating books.

##### (4) *Central children's room dictionary catalog.*

A card catalog of all juvenile books added to the library since the printing of the book catalog of "Books in the central children's room," 1909.

This catalog is dictionary in form, and contains many more subject headings than do the other dictionary catalogs. It is an index to children's books, rather than a catalog. The same printed catalog card is used as is used for the other catalogs, but it is duplicated more extensively for analytical purposes.

##### (5) *Technology department classified catalog, with author and subject indexes.*

A catalog of all reference and circulating books on the subjects of useful arts and natural science. Contains many analyticals.

*Special card lists.* (1) Classified card catalog, under language, of books printed in all foreign languages. There are two such catalogs, one kept in the central lending department and a duplicate kept in the central reference room. (2) Author catalog of all fiction, kept in the central lending department.

All these catalogs duplicate each other in certain particulars, *e. g.*, all technical books are also cataloged in the dictionary catalogs, and all books in foreign languages appear in their proper places in the other catalogs.

*Branch catalogs.* (1) A dictionary catalog is kept in each branch of the adult circulating and reference books in that branch. There are now (1912) eight of these. (2) A dictionary catalog is kept in the children's room of each branch of the juvenile books in that branch. (There are now (1912) eight of these.) This supplements the book catalog and is like the catalog in the central children's room.

Cards in all these catalogs, except the official one, are *printed*. In the latter they are typewritten. The printed cards for all the catalogs are set from the same copy and printed from the same linotype slugs. The



possibility of unlimited duplication of cards, after the copy is in lead, permits us to make an exhaustive catalog of the whole collection, and place necessary parts of the catalog within easy access of specific collections which we wish to catalog.

After the cards have been printed, the linotype slugs are rearranged and used to print the monthly bulletin. The slugs are then filed by call number and held for five years, when they are again used to print the classified book catalog. By this method the cost of composition is divided among the card catalogs, the monthly bulletin and the classified catalog, and full entries, with annotations, are obtained for both of these book publications.

The classified book catalog, which includes all books cataloged in 1912 (the supplement covering 1907 to 1912 is now in preparation), gives the library agencies outside of the central building a complete catalog of books in the central library. This is supplemented by the monthly bulletin, which has an annual index.

Catalog cards are shipped from the catalog department to the branch libraries ready to file. All details of tracing, reference cards, etc., have been completed before the cards leave the central library, so that the cataloging for each individual branch is complete.

The system of cataloging, as above outlined, meets our needs most satisfactorily. We get by this means a uniform catalog which can be freely distributed, and which can in a measure duplicate itself after the necessary routine has once been thoroughly worked out. The greatest complications met with arise in connection with the subject headings. To care properly for the references to and from the varying subject headings has necessitated some variations from the usually accepted ways of handling references in a dictionary catalog.

No "see also" cards are included in the branch catalogs. "See" references are supplied, and a complete union list of branch subject headings is kept in the catalog department on which these "see" references are indicated. To answer the demand for analytical work which comes from the smaller collections, and to take the place of the "see also" card, we use a printed form, which reads as follows: "Chapters on this subject will often be found in books entered under the heading." On the top of this card is written the specific subject, such as Stencilling, and the large subject is added below, as Arts and crafts. We find it almost impossible to keep a union list of "see also" references when subject headings appear in some of our catalogs, and the same headings are eliminated in others. This printed form is an inexpensive way of covering the need and simplifies the records.

*Cards from other libraries.*—Library of Congress and A. L. A. cards are purchased for many sets of periodicals and continuations, which we analyze. These are filed into our

own catalogs. The agricultural series of Library of Congress cards is kept in a separate file in the technology department.

The depository catalog of the Library of Congress is kept filed for public use. While it is chiefly of use to the catalogers, it is gaining appreciation among the public as it becomes better known, and will prove more and more valuable.

MARGARET MANN,  
Chief Cataloger.

#### A LIBRARY IN A PENAL INSTITUTION

A LIBRARY in a penal institution differs from a public library only as there is a difference in its readers. This difference is not so marked as it is sometimes supposed. The young men who make up the body of inmates of the New Jersey Reformatory are between sixteen and thirty years of age, and are not different from other young men of their age. Contrary to what many think, there is no distinct criminal class, especially among young men. Inhabitants of penal institutions are made of the same clay as the rest of mankind. The difference is only in the molding of the clay. In young men the clay is always pliable until age and habit change it to its hardened condition. The study of young men in our institution is simply the study of young men as they may be found anywhere else, except that here they are closely grouped, and the study of them is more readily made than if they were scattered over a large area.

In our reformatory a scientific analysis of the inmates has been made. Each inmate who has been received has been tested concerning his mentality by Binet's admirable psychological system, with the result that 46 per cent. were found to be deficient. These figures were not dependent upon the schooling of the boy, but upon the mental capacity that he possessed. A further search would reveal also a like deficiency in educational development. Of the present population of 514, we have but one young man who has ever entered college, and very few—a score, at most—who have ever entered high school. A very large per cent. are below the fifth grade in the grammar school. Both of these facts make it necessary that a library chosen to meet the demands of our readers must be, to a large extent, of a juvenile character. And yet, at the same time, we must also provide for the 50 per cent. normal-minded young men who desire purposeful fiction, biography, travel and industry. In order to accomplish these ends, we have striven to secure strong masculine stories and such biography and trade books as appeal to young men of vigor. Thus far we have made 75 per cent. of our books fiction, 10 per cent. industry or trade books, 10 per cent. history, and 5 per cent. books of a religious character. Many of our critics will probably feel that there should be a reversal of these percentages, but we

From a brief talk at the N. J. L. A. meeting, Oct. 16, 1912.



insist that it is necessary to work from the known to the unknown—from the desire to the ideal. In this we are striving to make the question of reading and study as attractive as possible. Pictures and magazines, maps and globes, stereoscopes and stereopticons are being woven more and more into the life of those who before have shunned reading more than they have vice. Of the last 200 incoming inmates who have been questioned as to their practice of reading, not a single one has said that he was in the habit of drawing books from the public library. This condition we hope, through the attractiveness of our library, to change, so that when our young men again enter society they may appreciate their opportunities in this respect, and will find it easy and natural to use the public library.

G. E. ROBBINS.

#### IMPERISHABLE RECORDS

"THE imperishable records of the ancients, compared with methods in use up to the present time," by George Frederick Kunz, is an interesting survey of records which have existed and been handed down from the days of the temple libraries of Assyria and Babylonia, and of the Egyptians and the Semites, up to the present time. The clay tablets were excellently adapted for preservation. The papyrus of the Egyptians are clear and legible when found in dry places. The tablets of thin sheet-lead, dating 1400 to 1800 years back, are still legible. But the deterioration of coins and gems have shown the impossibility of preserving metals, as iron and copper, and their inscriptions. To create the modern tablet, which should weather all ages, Mr. Kunz suggests a linotype machine, the type to be run off as though for the purpose of being electrotyped from right to left. From a papier-mâché impression of this, a clay impression could be made, the papier-mâché being withdrawn, the copy reversed in order to have the characters in proper order, and the tablet baked. This article is in the seventeenth annual report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society (p. 367-385), and a plate reproduces a "modern imperishable tablet," for "hard, well-burnt clay endures forever in the ancient landmarks of mankind," which reads, in raised letters: "The relics of the ancients having demonstrated that baked clay is the most enduring medium for the perpetuation of written annals, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society makes this tablet as an example of a record which is invulnerable by the ordinary agencies of change and decay, and which will last practically as long as the world shall endure. This tablet, believed to be the first of its kind, is impressed with a stereotype made from movable type, a process which is simpler than that of old, and can be reproduced indefinitely. Done in the city of New York, December 4, 1911. G. F. Kunz."

#### ADMINISTRATION OF DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES

THE following paragraphs on administrative organization and departmental libraries are quoted from the report of Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, for the year ending June 30, 1912, which has just been printed. For the usual summary of this report, see page 55.

"The experience of the past year has again shown the necessity of more thorough training of library assistants. Few of the more important appointments made during the year have been from among library school graduates or by promotion in the staff. It is still unfortunately true that library schools are separate from universities, and are not, therefore, able to offer as thorough training nor attract as able men as university schools can. It is also true that library work tends to become merely mechanical. In a small library, where the reader may help himself, or in a library intended primarily for popular entertainment, where the reader, perhaps, desires no help, the lack of initial training and the want of opportunity for continued study may not be felt; but in a university library certainly, and, indeed, in any large reference library, it must be felt, and felt keenly, and the standards of appointment to the several grades in the staff of the library must tend to become the same as those in the corresponding grades of the staff of instruction.

"During the year this has been definitely recognized in the decision to employ skilled bibliographers as librarians of the several schools of the university, instead of student assistants. The duties of the latter, as students, make them irregular in attendance in the reading rooms, and their absorption in their own work makes them almost useless while they are in attendance. Indeed, even if they were able to take their duties as librarians seriously, they could not become acquainted with them during the short period of their residence in the university. The result is that as many books are improperly removed from rooms which have such policing as from rooms which are without it, books which would be useful in the department are not taken there, or if they are taken there, it is done so tardily that they lose much of their potential usefulness, and proper use is not made of the books which are there; nor, indeed, of the rooms devoted to department reading-room service. While, then, we shall continue to employ students as temporary assistants in clerical work of a mechanical character, we shall not in the future employ them in any of the higher grades of the library service.

"Department librarians in most universities are only librarians in name. As a rule, they are either needy students or unsuccessful and equally needy professors. In an institu-

tion with few books or few readers this matters little, perhaps, but in an institution with hundreds of thousands of volumes and thousands of students, there can be no question as to the importance of the office of department librarian, and no question as to the desirability of securing the best men in the profession to fill these offices.

"Nor is there any reason, in the nature of things, why the department librarian or the special librarian should be an Ishmaelite in the profession. Indeed, with proper professional training, together with special scientific equipment, he should be a leader; and it should be as high an ambition in a junior assistant to become a department librarian as it is to become supervisor of the order department, the catalog department, or any other department of the general library service. There is always the danger in library work, as in other work, of making it an end in itself, and of looking upon service on the general staff as the goal of professional ambition. This, of course, it may be in a library intended to meet only elementary needs, but in the library of a metropolitan university members of the general staff should look forward not to general service only, but also to special service. Bibliographical research becomes expert only as it is specialized, and the results of such research become practical only as they are made available for specific purposes.

"For this reason, it seems to me, assistants should be given opportunity for specialization in their work and also for extra-official studies of an advanced character, and with this in view, I recommend that junior assistants ranking, as bibliographers, be allowed time each year to pursue at least one course of study in the university. Such training of assistants for department library service must do much not only to further the development of these organizations, but also to preserve that unity of the service as a whole which is the condition of efficient and economical administration.

"And the unification of the service is fully as important as its specialization. That department librarian is most efficient who enlists the service of the entire library staff, and serves not merely his own school, but all the schools of the university, and his efficiency as a librarian is to be measured not by the standards of the teacher, or the lawyer, or the physician, but by the standards of his own profession. It is for the purpose of preserving the unity of the library service that a monthly staff meeting of heads of departments has been instituted during the past year and the publication of a staff bulletin begun. The staff meetings, like the journal clubs in other departments of the university, have been devoted primarily to the discussion of current professional literature, American and foreign, and have done much to stimulate the reading of professional literature, and make the staff acquainted with the work of other libraries

and other librarians. The staff bulletin is a brief record of current events in the history of the university library, intended to keep members of the staff in each of the libraries acquainted with the progress of all."

"To many it will seem that this [provision of four new departmental librarianships by the actions of the trustees] is only another step in the decentralization—to them, unfortunate decentralization—of the library service. And, indeed, it may prove unfortunate in some cases, but wherever trained and experienced librarians can be secured for these positions, and wherever the library administration is allowed to carry on its work unhampered, in accordance with the best library procedure and practice, the new library officials cannot fail to assist greatly in more rapid and more thorough research work on the part of all members of the university. Indeed, so far as the control of administrative policies and the supervision of technical processes is concerned, there should be no change; so far as it is a reinforcement of the present staff employed in the direct service of readers, it is wholly necessary and desirable; and, so far as the smaller department libraries are concerned, it is a movement toward centralization, rather than the opposite.

"There is, of course, the possibility that these department librarians may wish to become mere administrative officers, each with his own small retinue of clerical assistants, and that the department libraries may tend simply to reproduce on a smaller scale the organization of the general library. Strong emphasis must, therefore, be laid upon the fact that these new library officers are not to be primarily administrators, but scholars; and not primarily specialists in library economy, but in other branches of science. In fact, of those already appointed, only one has had general library training; most of them have had little time for the study of library economy; and few, if any of them, will have much time for it in the future, that is, if they attend properly to the duties of their present offices. As a consequence, they will not have the ability to do technical library work—much less to supervise it; or, if they have the ability, they will not have the time for it. Their time must be devoted to the study of the literature of their respective subjects and the needs of the readers in their several departments, and not merely the needs of professors, but also the needs of students. A department library is not the place for librarians who prefer to spend their time with library assistants, rather than with readers.

"I am aware that there will be many officers of instruction who will agree with this point of view, but will still urge that the needs of their departments are peculiar, and that these cannot be satisfied by existing library methods, but only by methods yet to be discovered. I cannot but sympathize with this attitude, and hope that every member of the library staff, capable of scientific work, may have

ample opportunity for experiment. At the same time, however, I am certain that, in the interests of both efficiency and economy, we should avail ourselves of the results of the experiments of our predecessors, confine our experiments for the most part to fields which are new, and follow existing methods until their inadequacy has been proven.

"In short, in this extension of department library service we look forward not so much to a multiplication of libraries as a multiplication of reading rooms and opportunities for reading; not so much to an increase in the number of library officials as to a differentiation of function in the existing staff."

#### CONCERNING SOCIAL AND CIVIC MATERIAL

To insure the largest usefulness to the community, the library will need to render a special service in connection with material provided regarding the social, civic, health and education topics which have to do with local conditions.

The average attractively written and lavishly illustrated magazine article usually fails to state, or not infrequently misstates, the fundamental factors in the successful application of the idea. On the other hand, the progress of events is such that even articles or books from authoritative sources may easily be out of date within a year or so, or, at any rate, such publications may omit any reference to recently discovered facts of significance when a piece of work is undertaken locally.

Our suggestion, then, is that, so far as possible, it be the established policy of the library to caution clubwomen, civic workers and others who seek information supposed to point to the doing of practical things in the community. With this warning should go, if possible, the suggestion of the national sources of information which are most likely to be in touch with the latest developments in the doing of practical things. For this purpose, those members of the staff who deal with the public should at least know that there is a national organization or a national headquarters for every welfare idea of any significance.

Moreover, it would not be a difficult undertaking to compile a comparatively complete list of such national sources of information. As a foundation for this, secure free copies of "What every social worker should know about his own city," and "Inter-relation of social movements" may be secured by addressing the Sage Foundation, New York City. Another extensive list of organizations having to do with education may be secured of the Bureau of Education, at Washington. The Brooklyn Eagle Almanac probably contains a more complete list of organizations than any similar publication. It should also be known that the editors of *The Survey*, 105 East 22d street, New York, endeavor to serve as a clearing house for inquiries regarding any phase of social endeavor.

E. G. ROUTZAHN.

#### BOOKS AS CARRIERS OF SCARLET FEVER\*

PUBLIC libraries must frequently allay the fears of timid people, which are also increased sometimes by sensational newspaper accounts, regarding books as carriers of disease. The following quotations from the foregoing article by the president of the Board of Health, of Valparaiso, Ind., are significant, and, at the same time, are in line with previous investigations to the effect that the danger of contagion through public library books is a very great improbability. The following quotations explain the matter in greater detail:

"Scarlet fever made its appearance in Valparaiso, Ind., September, 1908, and continued until June, 1911. It is estimated that during this time there were 400 cases, of which only 255 were reported to the city board of health; 145 were not reported, and most of them were not subjected to quarantine regulations. Beginning in February, 1911, a special study of the epidemic was begun to determine, if possible, what steps were necessary to terminate this epidemic.

"The question whether the infection was being spread through the medium of books was considered. If books were carriers of scarlet fever infection, the opportunity for the spread of the disease in this city by them was very great, as Valparaiso is a residence and school city, with about 10,000 population. It supports two libraries, one a public city library, the other a public library in connection with the Valparaiso University. The libraries are both extensively used, the public library by the public school children, the citizens and the university students. The university library was used largely by the university students. Two book stores situated near the university made a practice of renting text-books used at the university; two department stores in the city were maintaining circulating libraries, and in the lower grades of the public schools a large number of supplemental books were furnished the pupils by the school authorities, and these books were passed from class to class. This showed the importance of determining whether books were mediums of the spread of the disease or not, and, if so, what was the practical method for rendering them harmless.

"The popularity of the juvenile department and the attendance of children suffering from a mild attack of scarlet fever, or those who had been too early released from quarantine, undoubtedly was a source of direct contact, and doubtless some cases resulted; yet no specific case was traced to the library. The management is alert and desirous of making the library a perfectly safe and sanitary place.

"At the beginning of this investigation of

\* R. Nesbit Otis, M.D., president Valparaiso Board of Health, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for Oct. 26, 1912. p. 1526-1528.

the public library, as fast as any suspicious book was discovered it was taken from the shelves and put in the storeroom and kept there until the study had been completed. The weight of evidence indicated clearly that the books were not an important factor in the spread of the disease, and they were placed back on the shelves without being fumigated and again put in circulation, without producing the disease, and no scarlet fever developed in the city between July, 1910, and April, 1911.

"If books act as carriers, it is only immediately after being contaminated with the discharges of the patient; yet this investigation has failed to reveal a single instance of this kind.

"Books that have been used by scarlet fever patients do not long contain the infection in such a way as to transmit the disease to man.

"Any book which has been handled by a scarlet fever patient should be burned or fumigated. The most practical method for general book disinfection at this time is the Beebe carbogasoline method. This consists in using gas-machine gasoline and two per cent. phenol crystals; the books are immersed in this mixture for twenty minutes, removed and placed before an electric fan for two minutes, and then set on end for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours."

#### LANE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

THE volumes of Stanford University's department of medicine are now shelved in the new Lane Memorial Library, the gift by will of Mrs. Levi Cooper Lane, which was dedicated November 3. The building, constructed on a steel frame, is of smooth Colusa sandstone, of a soft gray color. The general reading room, with its open shelves, broad tables and quiet green walls, is enriched by mural paintings by Arthur F. Mathews, of San Francisco. The stockrooms are absolutely fire-proof and can be cut off from the rest of the building by metal doors. There is no wood at all in the construction of this part of the building. All the electric wires are separately enclosed in metal channels. The heating plant, vacuum-cleaning machinery and similar equipment are in a sub-basement. Although the library is the largest of any of the university medical libraries in America, its forty thousand volumes are easily accommodated on the shelves, which can hold as many more without addition. Indeed, the capacity of the building could be brought up to something like three times the number of volumes the university now owns, after which an extension could be built on the adjacent lot. The architect is Albert Pissis, of San Francisco.

The medical collection was originally the library of the Cooper Medical College, recently consolidated with Stanford University. It is now a department of the university library.

#### PENSION FUND SYSTEM

THE president, Mr. Osius, of the board of library commissioners of Detroit, has presented an outline of a projected pension fund system for the library staff. With the principle that the amount to be set aside must meet the most necessary requirements for advanced years and be sufficient to offer at least a simple existence, in mind, the proposal is for a fixed contribution by the employees, the balance to be provided from certain incomes of the library. This plan would cover the two important questions of stability and a reasonably sufficient income to the beneficiary, coupled with reasonable economy for both the contributor and the community:

"The sum of \$8406.50 per annum is required to provide the following benefits under Plan No. 1:

"A 60-years' age limit of service.

"A pension of \$600 per annum at the age of 60 and thereafter, for each, receiving at the time an annual salary up to \$1000.

"A pension at the age of 60, of 60 per cent. of an annual salary of over \$1000 up to \$2000 per annum.

"At the beginning of each year following adoption, an amount will be placed into the pension fund, based on the employee's age at time of entering the service. For instance, an assistant enters at the age of 20 years, an amount of \$42.95 per annum, less his own contribution, will be placed in this fund until he reaches the age of 60 years. If an employee dies, an amount corresponding to his year of entry will be dropped. This also refers to persons leaving the service for any reason.

"Plan 1 intends to make each employee within the classified service including librarian, assistant librarian, secretary and stenographer, compulsory contributors to the pension fund to the extent of 3 per cent. of their annual salaries. The balance is to be provided from certain funds now available for library purposes, such as miscellaneous receipts, paper sold, catalogs sold, library fines and balances of salary fund. The estimated total of these items for the year 1913 will probably reach \$5000, with a normal increase from year to year. The contribution of 3 per cent. of the beneficiaries' salaries will be approximately \$2000, making a total of approximately \$7000 available from this source. This would leave about \$1400 to be provided elsewhere.

"We now come to the question of pensioning such employees as have not reached the age of 60 years but may for reason of inability or otherwise, be considered desirable pensioners. Decision of this feature should be entirely in the hands of the commissioners, and they should be considered the sole judges whether such employees should be relieved of further service. Inasmuch as it is not desirable that this class of pensioners is unduly enlarged, and since the uncertainty of this feature cannot be anticipated by any statis-



tical calculation, I would create a 'special pension fund,' which is maintained from year to year by placing into this fund an amount equal to the annual pension to be paid to the beneficiary. This contribution to that fund is to cease on the death of the beneficiary. We would, therefore, have two funds—the 'regular pension fund,' consisting of 3 per cent. salary contributions by all employees concerned (less than 25 per cent. of the total), and of the additional revenues as stated. We would also have a 'special pension fund,' consisting of the amounts placed annually therein for the two oldest employees, to begin with, and such others as may be added from time to time by the action of the commission. In the above plan, a service limit at the age of 60 years has been considered which involves a total provision of \$8406.50 per annum. If the age limit is increased to 65 years the above amount can be decreased about 35 per cent. If the service limit is decreased to the age of 55 years, the above sum would have to be increased about 30 per cent. per annum. If the employees' contribution is returned in part or all on leaving the service, above amount is to be increased about 50 per cent."

A special staff meeting was held late in November, at which Mr. Osius explained the scheme and met questions and criticism. The scheme was considered a generous one, and all that could be desired for the amount of the premium or contribution enforced. The library commissioners will have to be given a special enabling act from the legislature in order to have authority to install the plan, which was expected to be ready for presentation during December.

#### CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE conference of Eastern College Librarians was held in Earl Hall, Columbia University, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1912. The first session was at 10.30 a.m., with Mr. W. C. Lane, of Harvard University, acting as chairman.

"Bibliographical instruction in colleges" was the topic for papers by Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock, specialist in higher education, U. S. Bureau of Education, and Mr. Willard Austen, reference librarian, Cornell University.

"A new way to deal with old books" was discussed by Dr. H. L. Koopman, librarian, Brown University. Dr. L. N. Wilson, librarian, Clark University, spoke on "A model private library for college students."

At the second session, at 2.30 p.m., Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University, presided. The topics were: "The library in relation to other departments of the university," by Dr. T. F. Crane, acting president, Cornell University; "The bibliographical value of the syllabus," by Mr. Andrew Keogh, assistant librarian, Yale University; and "Inter-library loans," by Mr. F. C. Hicks, assistant librarian, Columbia University.

#### WILLIAM REED EASTMAN

It has come to few men to enter a new work, carve out a career and win a national professional reputation after the age of fifty-five. This has been done by Mr. William Reed Eastman, who, after twenty years of continuous and devoted service in behalf of the libraries of New York state, presented his resignation, in October last, as chief of the division of educational extension in the New York State Library, to take effect Dec. 31, 1912. With cordial expressions of regret and of high regard for the distinguished service he has rendered the state, the resignation has been accepted by the Education Department. The regret and regard thus expressed in official way will be shared by everyone who has had any professional or official relation with Mr. Eastman during his twenty years of library activity, and by innumerable librarians and trustees throughout the state who have been aided, stimulated and directed in their work by his counsel, sympathy or active co-operation. The regret will be modified, however, by the thought that the severing of official connection with the work will make little or no difference in his personal interest in or devotion to the cause to which he has so long given his heart, and by the knowledge that, in spite of advancing age, his health, vigor and youthful spirit seem to assure many years yet of fellowship and helpful counsel in the library work of the state.

Taken as a whole, Mr. Eastman's career is one of the most interesting to be found in modern library annals, and it is to be hoped that, as leisure now comes to him, he will find the time and impulse to put in the form of a personal memoir a connected narrative of the events, scenes and developments in which he has had a part. He was born in New York City in 1835, graduated from Yale College in 1854 with high honors, the youngest man in his class; for several years he was engaged in surveying and engineering work, being one of the force to survey and lay out one of the earliest railways in Mexico. In 1859 he entered Union Theological Seminary, of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1862 and ordained a Presbyterian minister. During the years 1863-64, he served as chaplain of the 72d New York Volunteers, gaining thus experience and knowledge of events and personalities which have enabled him to make positive and interesting contributions to the history and reminiscences of that period. From 1864 to 1888 he served continuously as pastor of various churches in Connecticut and Massachusetts. In 1890—the year in which the first state library commission was formed—he was caught in the rapidly rising tide of the modern library movement, and with all the enthusiasm and devotion of youth, embarked on his new career. His scholarly ideals and professional standards would permit of nothing less than a most thorough and systematic preparation for



this career; so, with the zest of a schoolboy, he entered the New York State Library School for a two-year course, completing this with the class of 1892. He was immediately appointed to the work of inspecting, organizing and supervising libraries in New York state, a work to which, in various capacities, he has continued to give his whole energy up to the present.

What he has done for library development in this state during these twenty years can never be measured or weighed by any available statistics. It is true his work has been but one of many factors entering into the product. The spirit of the times, favorable laws, public library money, the development and activities of the State Library and its traveling library system, broad-minded policies of the Education Department, these and many other forces have been at work in the field during this period, but they have wrought their effects largely through the mind, spirit and energy of Mr. Eastman.

The statistics of library growth in New York state during Mr. Eastman's connection with the field are, in the words of the *Bookman*, "nothing less than amazing," and have perhaps never been paralleled by those of any social, educational or philanthropic movement. Thus in 1893, there were in the state 238 free libraries, including school libraries free to the public; in 1912 there are 800 such libraries. In 1893 there were in free libraries 849,995 volumes; in 1912 there are 4,721,000 volumes in such libraries. In 1893 there was a free library circulation of 2,293,861 volumes; in 1912 a circulation of 20,309,176 volumes. These figures mean that there has been in this interval a threefold growth in the number of free libraries, a fivefold growth in the number of volumes in these libraries, and a ninefold growth in their circulation. Limiting the period to the time when nearly all of both field and office work was done by Mr. Eastman, from 1892 to 1901, there was a growth from 238 to 529 free libraries, from 849,995 to 2,425,260 volumes in them, and from 2,293,811 to 9,232,697 circulation.

But his activities and influence have by no means been confined to the duties connected with his office. His work in the State Library School, as instructor in the theory and planning of library buildings, has given him a foremost place among authorities in this field in the United States, and has been an influential factor throughout the whole country for economy and efficiency in library construction. In the origin and development of the New York Library Association, which he has served in nearly every capacity, his steady, systematic and constructive work has been the strongest single factor. What Mr. Dewey was to the National Association Mr. Eastman has been to the State Association. In the planning and carrying out of the work of library institutes, a work that has an untold and immeasurable influence in the library development of the

state, he was from the first the leader and director. Through the development of this work and that of the association, he has seen during his twenty years of active service the number of libraries gathered in annual conference and coöperation increased from 15 or 20 to 450, and the number of persons participating in these conferences increased from 40 to 1250!

Surely, in the contemplation of such advances in his field of work and limitless possibilities for enlarged and enriched living for the people of the state which they suggest, he must now have a reward and satisfaction such as is given to few of the world's successful workers.

#### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

THE contents of the library have now reached, with the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1912, the two-million mark—our national library being third in size of the libraries of the world. The gain in books, according to the report of the librarian, just issued (235 pages), was 120,664, making the total 2,012,393. Maps and charts now number 5177; music, 34,622; prints, 10,731. Books were obtained: 18,099 by purchase, 23,591 by gift, 20,709 by transfer from government libraries, 11,332 by international exchange, 9318 from state governments, 19,835 by copyright.

The purchases have included but one of an important collection *en bloc*—the Hoes collection relating to the Spanish-American war, of about 43,866 pieces (1405 volumes). The collections on the literature of art and architecture were systematically developed through the expert counsel of Prof. R. A. Rice. Emphasis has also been laid upon the fundamental source material in history. Dr. Richardson's check list of European history, showing 1226 gaps, and work on covering the important deficiencies, has already been begun. Special attention was also given to the literature of contemporary foreign law, the first fruit being the guide to the legal literature of Germany.

Transfers and exchanges included as important items 1299 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers from the State Department. Gross receipts were 22,253 volumes and pamphlets; gross deductions, 20,669. 1243 volumes on medicine were withdrawn from the copyright files and sent on exchange to the John Crerar Library and the Baltimore Medical Library Association, and nearly 4500 numbers of unbound periodicals to the New York State Library.

The most notable event of the year was the foundation of a department of Judaica through the gift by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff of the Deinard collection, numbering 9936 volumes and pamphlets, and covering a period of nearly three and a half millenniums from the beginning of Jewish national life to the pres-

ent day. Another important gift is the Bolton library of chemistry, alchemy and related topics; another, the Karow collection of works relating to Napoleon, about 300 volumes.

The division of manuscripts describes the important gifts received, including the Maury papers, the additional Van Buren papers, the Mexican Inquisition papers, the Edwin M. Stanton papers, the Louise Chandler Moulton collection. The War Department records are now open to persons properly recommended. Executive departments of the government now have to submit their lists of useless papers before disposing of them to the librarian for his views as to the wisdom of preserving such papers. As a solution to the proper housing of this material, the erection of a central archives building is considered necessary. The division of documents acquired 26,111 volumes, 15,181 pamphlets, 930 maps and charts. The division has rendered special assistance to the bibliographical division.

The law library was increased by 7055 volumes. Publications have included headings for subject catalog, guides to law of Germany, the first of the guides to foreign law.

During the year the work (of the periodical division) on the check list of American eighteenth-century newspapers in the library was completed. Considerable progress was made on the check list of eighteenth-century American magazines.

The division of prints added 10,731 to its collection. It supplied 16,050 photographs of paintings, sculpture and architecture to educational institutions and art classes.

The number of books bound was 30,601, 27,278 by the library bindery. Of leather bindings, 6043 were in morocco, 8985 in cowhide. The bindery pays \$48 a dozen skins.

The cataloging division cataloged 70,885 volumes, and recataloged 60,084. Two additional rules on cards have been printed: 38, Libraries—France; 39, Regimental histories—United States. A new series of rules has been started, 23 rules having been issued. Those of general interest, when tested in practice, will be printed and distributed. Plans for the systematic handling and cataloging of the doctors' dissertations of American universities were formulated.

The number of volumes classified was 110,102; reclassified, 36,046; new accessions, 74,056; shelf-listed, 102,141.

Card section subscribers have increased from 1572 to 1774. Cash sales of cards (and proofsheets) amounted to \$41,745.17. Cards for about 47,000 different titles were added to the stock. The total stock is now about 539,000. The United States Catalog was supplied with card numbers.

The division of bibliography reports much cooperative work, extended to four of the larger libraries. "Evidently a clearing house for bibliographical information is needed [to avoid duplication], and the division of bibliog-

raphy may undertake to act as such a clearing house; certainly within the circle formed by the state libraries and the legislative reference libraries."

Books for the blind were recalled from the District of Columbia Public Library in January, and the service for the blind resumed in the Library of Congress.

Expenditures for 1912 were \$481,804; general service salaries, \$246,233; distribution of card indexes, \$22,423; Copyright Office, \$95,058 (offset by fees covered into Treasury, \$116,685); increase of library, \$98,000. Building and ground expenditure was \$598,786; maintenance, \$71,558; fuel, light, \$17,897; furniture and shelving, \$19,953. Card index distribution cost \$22,423. The library appropriation for 1913 is \$488,995, such recommendations as the librarian's salary increase from \$6500 to \$7500, book purchase increase from \$90,000 to \$110,000, and the special appropriation for the division of the blind of \$7500, not being granted.

Visitors to the library building numbered 722,039, a daily average for 364 days of 1984. A new stack section was added in the division of music, containing 5490 feet of shelving and costing \$8887.49. Improved automatic time (eight minutes) switches for controlling the electric lighting were substituted in the north and south stacks for the push-button switches, reducing the consumption of current and lamps one-half.

The report of the Register of Copyrights includes text of the ten copyright bills introduced in the second session of the 62d Congress, court decisions and text of the United States and Hungary convention. Total fees received, \$116,685; includes \$108,393 for \$1 certificates, \$5594 for photographs. Total deposits were 219,521, with 120,931 registrations. To the Library of Congress collection, 22,374 volumes were transferred, while 15,755 books were sent to governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 43,137 articles (including 16,353 books) were returned to copyright claimants.

#### REPORT OF THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF BERLIN, 1911-12

THE library celebrated its 250th anniversary during the past year, 1911-12, although no exercises were held, because of the unfinished condition of the new building. The removal into new quarters of part of the music collection was accomplished. An important event of the year was the publication of catalog cards, for sale, separately, at 2 pf. At the close of the fiscal year, subscriptions had been taken for 25 complete sets of A cards (German books), 22 of B (foreign books), and 26 of C (Oriental titles); and 35 libraries and individuals made selections. Late in 1911, at a conference of Prussian library directors, it was decided to push the union catalog to immediate completion and publication in book-

form—if possible, also on cards. In case this is practicable, the international size card will be used. Contents are to be noted on each entry.

Accessions for the year were 47,111 volumes—16,928 by purchase, 13,293 by gift, 13,443 by compulsory deposit, and 3447 from official sources. New books (4702) cost 31,993 marks; continuations (1758), 19,723 m.; periodicals (2689), 48,251 m. By subjects, the largest expense was for historical material, with 31,103 m. General works were second, with 16,048 m. 15,636 books were rebound outside the library, while the new library bindery had an output of 13,005. Cost of the library bindery was 30,653 m. for salaries, and 8164 m. for material. Total cost of all binding was 59,799 m. The library bindery has been extended. When the number of assistants, however, reached 25, it was officially decided, on social-political grounds, that no further increase was to be made.

The number of leaves added to the alphabetic catalog was 5003. To the subject catalogs were added 39,879.

Loan cards issued, 14,592; cards for reading room, 8355. There were 704,854 calls for books, of which 539,757, or 76.5 per cent., were filled, only 5 per cent. not being in the library. Students and candidates for degrees constitute the largest class of borrowers (6005) while lawyers and higher officials were next with 784, except that there were 786 women borrowers. Interlibrary loan was 49,986 volumes to 1394 borrowers. To other countries: Austria-Hungary, 1112; Switzerland, 124; Belgium, 39; Holland, 35; Denmark, 32; Italy, 17; Sweden, 15. There were none sent to the United States.

The Prussian union catalog contains now about 600,000 slips, of which about 200,000 have been added by the university libraries. The use of the information bureau has increased 16 per cent.; there were 4593 requests, 12,430 books sought.

#### SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

THE Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association held a very interesting session in the Louisville Free Public Library, Nov. 29, 1912, at 2 p.m.

The president of this department, Mr. Ernest W. Winkler, librarian of the State Library, Austin, Tex., was unavoidably absent, and Mr. George T. Settle, librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library, presided in his stead. Mr. S. J. Duncan-Clark, editor of the Louisville *Herald*, delivered the address of welcome. A very splendid paper on "A suggestive outline of a course for training teachers in the use of books" was presented by Miss Lucy E. Fay, of the University of Tennessee. Miss Adelaide F. Evans, of the Louisville Free Public Library, presented the paper on the "Evaluation of books

for pupils in the grades," which was prepared by Miss Adeline B. Zachert, of the Rochester Public Library, Rochester, N. Y. Prof. J. P. W. Brouse, of Somerset, Ky., read a paper on the "Library as seen by the state." A paper on "The need of the library for best results in teaching the cultural subjects comparable to the need of the laboratory in teaching the science courses" was read by Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, of Vanderbilt University. In this paper, the writer urged the need of greater attention to the development of school libraries for the sake of better work in history and other cultural subjects. To history teaching, the library stands in much the same relation as that held by the laboratory in the work of the natural sciences. Teaching history with the use of a single text-book is an out-of-date method, but under present conditions that is often all that can be done. The speaker called attention to the recommendations of all the important committees and conferences of teaching of history held in recent years, and pointed out their unanimity in the demand for a library for history work. He gave examples and statistics showing the dearth of school libraries, and mentioned as notable beginnings of an effort to meet the want the establishment of local school libraries by state aid, and the initiation of the system of traveling libraries now in effect in some states, including Kentucky and Tennessee. Prof. Sioussat closed with a plea for greater interest in school libraries and for an increased expenditure for this purpose, along with the sums spent for buildings, salaries and equipment.

A very excellent paper on the "Coördination of the administration and work of public libraries and high school libraries" was presented by Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, of Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn.

MARY SKEFFINGTON, Secy.

#### NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

THE meeting was called to order at 9.50 a.m. by the president, Mr. F. K. Walter, with about 75 members in attendance. Owing to the absence of the secretary, Miss A. E. Hatfield, Miss Higgins, of Utica, was made secretary *pro tem*.

Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division, was introduced as the first speaker and read a paper on "School libraries; the aim of the Education Department in regard to them."

The chair was asked how much library training a school librarian in a secondary school should have. He gave as his opinion that it should be graduation from a library school or its equivalent. He also announced plans for a free summer school at the State Library School in Albany, with sessions in June and July. These months were chosen so that the summer students might have the

benefit of the lectures on children's books and reading given to students in the regular course in June. The school is to be open without tuition for school librarians now employed as such, or to teachers actually doing library work who wish the advantage of library training.

Miss May Massee, of Buffalo Public Library, spoke on "Books that children like."

Owing to the absence of Miss Ahern, Miss Reynolds read her paper on "Professional training for school librarians."

The question was brought up as to whether teachers should have library training at normal schools or library schools. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Williams expressed a fear that school libraries would take as their aim the supplementing of classroom work, whereas his conviction was that they should only foster a love of reading and inculcate the reading habit among the pupils. Miss Viele, of the Buffalo Normal; Miss Massee, of Buffalo Public Library; Miss Webster, state library organizer, discussed these questions, the consensus of opinion being that the training in library methods and the use of books, if given at normal schools, could help very materially in teachers' correlating the work of public schools and public libraries.

Miss Hiemens, of the Geneseo Normal School, spoke of two required courses given there. The first is one of ten lessons on library methods, showing how to use a library. The second is devoted to gaining a knowledge of books.

Miss Viele then gave the report of the nominating committee, as follows: President, Miss C. M. Underhill; secretary, Miss Addie E. Hatfield. The nominees were unanimously elected.

Dr. Williams then moved that the library section send a vote of thanks to Mr. Russell Forbes for his work in making the exhibition of library work with schools so great a success, which was seconded and passed.

The announcement was made that certain material in the exhibition was owned by the Library Section. A motion to authorize Mr. Forbes to ship this to the School Library Division of State Education Department at Albany was seconded and passed.

The afternoon session of the Library Section was held with the Rural Education Section, and was attended by two hundred or more. The first speaker was Superintendent W. E. Pierce, of East Aurora, who spoke about his experience in conducting teachers' institutes, and argued in favor of the smaller, less formal and specialized, meetings.

Miss Jean Y. Ayer, of the State Normal School at Cortland, gave a delightful paper on "Books and the love of books." Three of her points were that superintendents should require of teachers that they have a sense of humor and be well read; that teachers cannot teach with enthusiasm what they do not

love, and should, therefore, acquire an appreciation of good reading in order to cultivate the right reading habits among children; and that no good, unselfish work is ever lost.

At the end of her paper, Mr. Walter took the chair and introduced Superintendent W. S. Clark, of West Albany, who read a paper on "What district superintendents can do for school libraries." He said that cultivating the reading habit among pupils was the most important thing the school could do for them. He made a strong plea for the teacher to try to create a yearning for knowledge among the boys and girls, and to take as her joint aim instructing them in how and what to read. He then outlined the help which the district superintendent could give in aiding the teachers in rural schools to get an adequate supply of well-selected books. He said that the superintendent should familiarize himself with good books for children, have some knowledge of the details of library organization and arrangement.

The discussion which followed was opened by Superintendent Henry A. Dann, of Lancaster, N. Y. He read a carefully prepared paper, which was of practical interest and which received the closest attention. Among other points emphasized, he said: "The majority of books in the smaller schools of one supervisory district should be the same . . ." and to bring this about he would have the superintendent make out a general list of books each year; then, in a personal interview with the teacher in each school, check those needed to meet the special needs of each district. A blank application for state money should be filled out, and also an authorization for the teacher to buy the books. Then let the trustee be summoned to the conference and the importance of the purchase be urged upon him. A very desirable point gained by the plan of having books alike in the libraries of one district, at least, is that the work at teachers' meetings will be greatly facilitated, and efforts to aid teachers to fuller appreciation of the books in their libraries would be much more effective.

Mr. Dann suggested as a "foundation cause" for the complaint mentioned by Superintendent Clark that the rural schools turned out such poor readers, is the monotonous round of selections, poems and stories which these children hear year after year, from the time they are six until they are fourteen years of age. He would have the district purchase sets of books for classwork in such schools as are pretty well equipped, as far as the library is concerned, and presented a list of 16 sets—a total of 86 books, which can be purchased for \$29.26 net, or at an expense to the district of \$14.63. Such additions "would be a great help to the teaching of reading, to the enlarging of the vocabulary, and the pleasure the child would get."

The discussion of Mr. Clark's paper was continued in the paper prepared by Miss



Webster. She said the work of the schools is to make the library effective, and that of the state is the extension of library service. "When the country school library is made effective, the people in the open country will have library service, and our problem, as well as yours, will be solved." "There are still one million people in the state who are without library privileges (report of committee on libraries in rural communities, New York State Library Association). There are about two million books in the country schools of the state, but practically no judgment has been used in the selection of these books, and 75 per cent. of the books are for children above the sixth grade, while 80 per cent. of the children in these schools never go beyond the sixth grade." "There are, of course, many teachers in the country schools to-day who take great pride in their libraries—have made great effort and many sacrifices to get a good library—and to these we want to give due credit. On the other hand, there are many who have no knowledge of children's books beyond a few titles that they have met in the syllabus. This is largely because, in their training or in their lives, they have never been exposed to books." It should be the aim of the superintendent "that every teacher is exposed to good children's books," and it is here that the traveling libraries are of great assistance in bringing this about. Books suitable for district schools; attractive editions of old favorites, nature books, picture books, etc.—all these are possible and others; but a traveling library is not effective unless there is a librarian, who, in most cases, must be the teacher of the school. "It is the man behind the gun who counts. In the fight we are making together, the teacher is the marksman, the district superintendent the commanding officer (or should be rather than the book agent), and the library merely furnishes the ammunition."

The library exhibit in charge of Mr. Russell J. Forbes, Buffalo Public Library, and his assistants—Miss Grace Viele, Buffalo State Normal School, and Mr. Raymond F. O'Hara, Buffalo Public Library—attracted most favorable attention. It was well-placed and had plenty of room. Expressions of appreciation of the work of the committee were heard from all, particularly those of experience in this work.

The object of the exhibit was to make known to teachers and librarians of New York state various aids which have been found useful in school work. Attention was called to the special reading lists for boys and girls, to the outlines of instruction in the use of books, and to the collection of books for classroom libraries and home use. Many of these lists were distributed free. Though the exhibits are largely from New York state libraries—Binghamton, New York City, Utica, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Geneseo contributing—the character of the work of outside libraries which specialize in school aids

was shown in displays by the libraries of Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, O., Newark, N. J., Springfield, Mass., St. Louis, Mo., Pittsburgh, Pa. ADDIE E. HATFIELD, Secy.

## State Library Commissions

### NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The sixth biennial report of the commission shows that the secretary has given 18 public talks, and the institution librarian several. Visits, varying in length from two hours to two weeks, were made to libraries. Help in cataloging and organizing has been given to 18 libraries. Book lists and printed helps have been sent wherever needed—the A. L. A. Booklist and *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* to all libraries. The secretary has traveled almost 10,000 miles in the interests of the libraries. Libraries in the state now total 91. Only three towns over 2000 population have not taken steps to provide libraries. 30,225 volumes have been sent out in response to 1306 requests; the former figure represents an increase of 32 per cent. over the last biennium. Work on institutional libraries has begun most successfully. All work of preparation and ordering was done at the commission office. The commission now has 10,064 books at its disposal. The expenditures, N. 30, 1910-N. 30, 1912, totaled \$9670.28. Expenditure for state institutions, My. 15, 1911-N. 30, 1912, were \$4176.97.

### NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

A paper, entitled "A night's repose," read at the recent N. D. Library Association meeting by Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, secretary of the commission, summarizes the year's growth of North Dakota libraries. Every library shows a substantial balance at the end of the year, 12 to 25 per cent. being the usual balance reported. This showing, however, has been attained by sacrificing the purchase of books, all but two having spent less for books, periodicals and binding than in 1910-11. Only four libraries reported a decrease in income. A gratifying increase in reading of non-fiction is reported. The number of books loaned each borrower has decreased, explained in some libraries by the need of new books.

### TENNESSEE FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The annual report for the year ending June 30, 1912, is a general description of the work accomplished. The usual extension work, visits, organizing, summer course, aid to state institutions, traveling libraries, exhibits, etc., was undertaken. There are now seven free public libraries and a number of flourishing subscription libraries. A plea is made for free county libraries. Expenditures were: Secretary's salary \$1000; books \$774; office supplies \$288; shipping cases \$125; and travel and incidental expenses \$312, making up the more important items of the total appropriation of \$2500.



## VERMONT BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

The review of the work of the commission during the biennial term ending June 30, 1912, shows their activities in selection of books and pictures, in advice and instruction, and in inspiration of public and librarians, with a sense of the dignity and scope of library work. 58 towns received collections of 35 volumes (\$25), 238 libraries were loaned to 157 communities. 105 new stations in 69 towns were established in the 2 years, making a total of 97, with 157 stations. Libraries were installed in 3 state institutions. The secretary, Miss Wright, has made visits to 67 towns. A two-day library school was held in Bennington. Exhibits were made at agricultural fairs. The board has held public meetings and exhibits of books, pictures, etc. 63 communities own their own buildings, only 4 of which are Carnegie buildings. 138 towns have free public libraries, owned and controlled by the town. The report lists Vermont library donations and detailed statistics. A map, 42 x 26, locates Vermont libraries.

On May 7 the board, with the help of the Bennington Library trustees and the Woman's Civic League, held a public meeting. Miss Alice Shepard, of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, spoke on "Liberal rules." The secretary of the commission told what the commission does to interest the public—a quarterly bulletin, public meetings, exhibits at fairs, direct aid to town libraries in the shape of books, etc., etc. Miss Angie Melden, librarian of the Bennington Free Library, told about "Enlisting the children" by means of a fairy play—"Snow-white"—acted by the children, the proceeds being used to buy much-needed children's books. Miss E. L. Lease, librarian of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library, of Montpelier, spoke on "Economy and timeliness of purchase." Miss Charlotte Temple, librarian in North Adams, Mass., mentioned many useful book tools for librarians. Miss Eleanor Eggleston, of Manchester, gave brief reviews of recent books. Miss E. C. Hills, of Lyndonville, gave brief outlines or only mention by title of 17 good outdoor books. "The library and the young people" was a most interesting talk by Miss Hazel McLeod, of the Bennington High School, from the teacher's point of view and actual practice.

In the evening, Dr. Guy Potter Benton, president of the University of Vermont, spoke on "Samuel Adams, patriot."

On May 8 and 9, seven librarians and trustees gathered in the library for an informal school, an attempt to reach the workers in the very small libraries, who had never been able to attend the previous yearly institutes. They took up classification, cataloging, shelving, simple charging systems and book mending.

In the afternoon of May 8, the school adjourned to hear Mrs. P. Wellington Bragg,

of Rutland, professional story-teller, tell stories to 6 grades of the grammar school—one set of stories to the 3 lower grades, another set to the 3 upper grades.

Meetings on October 2-3 were held with the Vermont Library Association, of which a report was printed in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL.

October 23-26, at the Vermont Teachers' Association annual meeting in Rutland, the board exhibited a school traveling library and pictures from its different sets, to show district school teachers in particular how the state will help them and their pupils with good books.

In Bradford, at a meeting of all the teachers and the teacher training class of 10 girls, Miss F. B. Fletcher, of the board, told about school traveling libraries and pictures and how to obtain them; and Miss Alice A. Blanchard, formerly of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, told of the best methods of co-operation between library and school, and how the school children's needs in Bradford and its district schools might be satisfied.

REBECCA W. WRIGHT, Secy.

## State Library Associations

## ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 9th annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association, held in Union Springs and Troy, November 25-27, was an acknowledged success.

The habit of the association has been to hold the sessions of the annual meetings in two or more neighboring towns, thus giving the librarians of the state the privilege of becoming personally acquainted with a greater number of libraries and library communities. The result is most happy, being one of twofold benefit. First, on the part of the visiting librarians, there is a keener interest in and appreciation of the libraries visited; and, second, on the part of the entertaining libraries and communities, there is an inspiration to greater and deeper library enthusiasm.

## SESSIONS AT UNION SPRINGS

The first session, held on the evening of the 25th in Union Springs, was devoted to the dedicatory exercises of the beautiful new Union Springs Library. Dr. Thomas M. Owen, president of the association, presided at this and subsequent sessions. The dedicatory address was made by Prof. J. R. Rutland, librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. His subject was "The value of books and reading."

The interesting program was followed by an informal reception, given in the auditorium. The people of Union Springs and the county, for the library is a county library, may well be proud of their new building. It has been planned not only with an eye to interior beauty, but, at the same time, effective usefulness.

The session of the following morning was given over to round-table discussion. The live, animated way in which the best and most helpful ideas were interchanged proved their worth. These topics were: "Qualifications of librarians," "Library apprentices," "Training the patron," "How to attract the children," "Men and the library," "Library advertising," "The librarian's vacation," "The library as a social center," and "Some things that interest or perplex the librarian."

#### SESSIONS AT TROY

The main thought running through the whole of the meetings was brought out fully and clearly in a paper read by Miss Katherine Hinton Wootten, librarian of the Carnegie Library, of Atlanta, at the night session held in Troy, November 26. The subject, "Trained librarianship," as presented by Miss Wootten, dwelt on the decided need of the library for the librarian who has been especially trained in library methods, the preparation necessary and the natural qualifications requisite for effective librarianship.

The second session in Troy, on the 27th, and which was of absorbing interest, was featured by an address by Mr. P. W. Hodges, secretary of the State Board of Teachers' Examiners, on "Schools and libraries." The address dealt with all sides of the school question, gave a sketch of the birth and growth of the Alabama school library law, and showed by actual statistics how the Alabama teachers and local school trustees were reaching onward and upward toward higher culture, by bringing the child in contact with the best in literature through the medium of the school library. The discussions brought out many points of value for the rural school library, and encouraged a hearty coöperation between the trained librarian of the city or town library and the school library.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; first vice-president, J. R. Rutland, Auburn; second vice-president, Miss Ora I. Smith, Tuscaloosa; third vice-president, Prof. P. W. Hodges, Montgomery; secretary, Miss Gertrude Ryan, Montgomery; treasurer, Miss Laura Elmore, Montgomery. Executive Council (in addition to the officers): Miss Lila May Chapman, Birmingham; Dr. T. W. Palmer, Montevallo; Miss Frances Pickett, Marion; Miss Susan Lancaster, Jacksonville; and Mrs. Corrine Conning, Mobile.

(The 8th annual meeting of the association was held in the city of Tuscaloosa and at the State University, Nov. 21, 22 and 23, 1911. A strong and varied program was presented. The annual address was delivered by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick on "The companionship of books." The officers elected at that time were the same as those included in the list above given for 1912-13. This memorandum

is made, since no formal report of the 8th meeting appeared in the JOURNAL.)

GERTRUDE RYAN, Secy.

#### COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Colorado Library Association was held at the Public Library, Denver, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 26 and 27. The meetings were well attended, and the interest shown was encouraging.

The meeting on Tuesday evening was opened by an address of welcome by Miss Anne Evans, president of the Library Commission of Denver. Mr. Manly D. Ormes, of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, gave an address on the "Functions of the librarian," in which he held for the highest standards of literature and intellect, rather than mere technical training and experience.

Fred B. R. Hellems, Ph.D., of the University of Colorado, delivered a lecture on "Alice and education." This was a particularly clever, interesting and amusing study of "Alice's adventures in Wonderland," treated as an allegory on educational methods. It is one of a series of three papers that are to appear later in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The program was varied by vocal and instrumental music, and followed by an enjoyable reception.

On Wednesday morning, Miss Doris Greene, of the McClelland Public Library, Pueblo, read a paper on "Library publicity," describing a number of plans and devices adopted by different libraries. Her paper was freely discussed.

Miss Rebecca Day, of the Longmont Public Library, had a paper on "A method of binding for a small library." She described and illustrated a very simple and effective method. It is a variation of the double-gummed and stitched cloth method of replacing books in the original covers, with the addition of a simple method of sewing and the necessary apparatus for the operation.

Miss Janet Jerome, of the Denver Public Library, read a very interesting paper on "Modern illustrators," in which she ably criticized and appreciated a number of the more prominent artists.

A noon-day luncheon was thoroughly enjoyed by about forty librarians at the Savoy Hotel.

On Wednesday afternoon, Miss Helen F. Ingersoll, of the Denver Public Library, read a paper on "Free reference material for the small library." Her talk was generously illustrated by samples and was rich in valuable suggestions. The business meeting followed. The president and the secretary submitted brief statements of the progress and condition of the association. Mr. Albert F. Carter made a statement of the work of the legislative committee, and Mr. Chalmers Hadley read a report of an investigation of library

conditions in the state, which showed a great lack of uniformity in conditions and in statistics available for comparison.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Manly D. Ormes, Coburn Library, Colorado College, Colorado Springs; vice-president, Elizabeth McNeal, University of Denver Library, University Park, Denver; secretary-treasurer, Faith E. Foster, University of Colorado Library, Boulder. Members of the Executive Committee: Chalmers Hadley, Public Library, Denver; Albert F. Carter, State Teachers' College, Greeley.

HERBERT E. RICHIE, *ex-Secy.*

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The November meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held at the Public Library of the District on Wednesday evening, November 13. Mr. Juul Dieserud, of the catalog department of the Library of Congress, read a paper on "Glimpses of literary characters, and tendencies in Norway since Ibsen and Björnson." In his very interesting review, Mr. Dieserud characterized briefly, but clearly, the most prominent writers, and gave a translation of some typical verse, which not only showed the beauty and the spirit of the original, but proved that the translator himself had in him much poetic spirit.

The association's annual meeting was held at the Public Library, December 11. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mr. Paul Brockett; first vice-president, Mr. Willard L. Waters; second vice-president, Miss Eunice R. Oberly; secretary, Mr. C. S. Thompson; treasurer, Miss Emily A. Spilman. Executive committee: Mr. Ernest Bruncken, Miss Clara W. Herbert, Miss Anne G. Cross. After the election of officers, Mr. Brockett read a paper on "The graphic arts," describing the evolution of printing and book illustration. The paper was illustrated with lantern slides.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION

The 4th annual meeting of the Indiana Library Trustees' Association convened in Indianapolis, in the Claypool Hotel, Nov. 12, 1912. The first session was devoted to a discussion of advantages of codification of library laws and the reading of a tentative draft of a new general library bill which is to be presented to the next general assembly. The discussion was led by Hon. Thomas M. Honan, Attorney-General, who stated that he was surprised at the multiplicity of library laws in Indiana, and emphasized the fact that it behooved every library trustee to work for their codification. In the discussion, Hon. Millard F. Cox, of the State Board of Accounts, pointed out that in addition to laws governing state and school libraries, there are more than 20 enactments regarding public

libraries. The laws are not very definite regarding library funds, for numerous inquiries had come to the State Board of Accounts regarding the disposition of fines and gift money. He advised that it should be provided in the new bill that every cent of money coming to the library from whatever source should be paid into the library treasury and be disbursed as other library funds.

The tentative draft of the proposed bill was read by Mr. T. F. Rose, of Muncie, chairman of the legislative committee. This bill codifies all the library laws of the state, and makes it mandatory for all the public libraries of the state to operate under the same general law. In the discussion which followed, led by Mr. L. E. Kelley, of Montpelier and Mr. W. A. Myers, of Hartford City, valuable suggestions were given by members of various library boards in regard to the measure of the bill. It was recommended that a second draft of the bill be made and sent to each library board of the state for criticism before the bill is presented to the legislature. A motion was made and carried that Carl H. Milam, John Lapp, Jacob P. Dunn and Millard F. Cox be added to the legislative committee.

At the evening session, the address of welcome was made by Jacob P. Dunn, president of the Indiana Public Library Commission. This was followed by the president's address. Mrs. Moffett urged the library board members to realize the importance of their work, and to exercise the power of levying funds, as well as spending them.

The report of the committee on "By-laws for library boards" was given by Mrs. W. R. Davidson, of Evansville, who read the suggestive by-laws, as arranged by the Public Library Commission. This was followed by a general discussion. Mr. C. G. Dailey, of Bluffton, spoke of the work of the book committee. He said four important questions presented themselves, viz., who should select the books, what kind of books should be bought, when should they be bought, and what books should be bought for children. The members of the book committee should be varied, should have an intimate knowledge of the library, should have knowledge of old and new literature, and the aids in book selection, and, most of all, should have sympathetic touch with the public.

Dr. E. D. Baily, of Martinsville, took the place of Rev. G. A. Little on the program and spoke on the "Election of officers." "The librarian at board meetings" was discussed by Orville Simmons, of Goshen. A round-table discussion ended the business session, and was followed by a social hour.

At the morning meeting, November 13, the report of the committee on qualifications of librarians and assistants was read by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, and discussed by Mrs. Elva T. Carter, of Plainfield and M. J. Simmons, of Monticello, and adopted. The next topic

for discussion was "Hours and vacations," and a committee of three was appointed to investigate this subject and to report the same, with recommendations, at the next annual meeting.

The main topic for the afternoon session was "Wider use of the library assembly room." The main address was given by Dr. Lida Leasure, of Auburn, who made several recommendations for enlarging and widening the field of library service through the assembly room; among these were free lectures on live topics, moving-picture shows, public entertainments given by school children, civic club meetings and educational exhibits. The question of art exhibits was very ably treated by Mrs. Melville F. Johnston, chairman of the art committee of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs. Mrs. Johnston made it very clear that words are not the only expression of ideas, that pictures are a means of expression of many great and wonderful ideas that cannot be expressed in words. Many practical suggestions for the hanging of exhibits were given, and several exhibits that were available to public libraries were mentioned. She urged that in the construction of assembly rooms more attention be paid to the question of light and wall space for art exhibits. She referred to three books on art that should be in every library. They are as follows: Birge Harrison's "Landscape painting," Carleton E. Noyes' "Enjoyment of art," R. A. M. Stevenson's "Essay on Velasques."

Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, of Fowler, in discussing the assembly room, said that it should serve three distinct purposes: First, it should be a center for all organized clubs and societies of an educational nature; second, it should serve as a drawing card to those persons who are interested in special lines of work, but are not using the library; third, it should serve as an advertisement for the library. Mr. Herman Taylor, of Huntington, gave a brief report of the use of the assembly room at Huntington, speaking especially of the efforts made by the library to interest the workingmen.

The following officers were elected: President, Judge Ora L. Wildermuth, Gary; vice-president, Mrs. W. R. Davidson, Evansville; secretary, Miss Adah E. Bush, Kentland; treasurer, Dr. E. D. Baily, Martinsville.

The report of F. L. Cooper, treasurer, showed total receipts \$45.55, and disbursements \$34.62, leaving a balance of \$10.93 in the treasury.

Forty-five trustees were registered and in attendance, a considerable increase over former years. Many libraries throughout the state are failing to keep abreast of the times when they do not send representatives to the association meetings. No trustee can attend these sessions without deriving much inspiration, and the mutual exchange of ideas is helpful.

ADAH E. BUSH, Secy.

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The secretary of the Association, as elected at the recent meeting, is Mrs. Jean A. Hard, of Erie, Pa., and not Miss Pennypacker, as stated in the report last month.

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 18th annual meeting was held, September 27, in the State House, Augusta. Among the questions discussed at the round-table were: "How many charge a fee for book cards?"; "Best periodical for young people relating to mechanics"; "Comparison of bindings"; "Best magazines for women"; "Relation of the public schools and the libraries"; "Recent books"; "How many libraries loan to non-residents, and fees charged?" In the afternoon, a lecture was delivered by State Librarian H. E. Holmes on "The civic duties of the public librarian."

Officers elected: President, J. H. Winchester, Corinna; vice-presidents, G. C. Wilder, Bowdoin College, Margaret Foote, Bath; secretary, Mary H. Caswell, Waterville; treasurer, H. Mabel Leach, Portland.

#### RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Rhode Island Library Association held its fall meeting at the East Providence Free Library on November 11, the president, Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, presiding. The meeting was opened by Mr. Homer Winslow, president of the board of trustees of the East Providence Free Library, who gave a brief history of the library from its beginning, in 1819, when, as an embryo traveling library, a small trunk full of books was passed from house to house, to its present development in the Bridgman Memorial Library building. During the business session which followed, the president of the association appointed Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, Miss Gertrude Whittemore, Miss A. H. Ward, Miss Luella K. Leavitt, Miss Grace E. Inman, Mrs. Roaldo Colwell and Mr. Joseph L. Peacock to serve as a committee to arrange a library exhibition at the Rhode Island Child Welfare Conference, which is to be held at Providence, Jan. 6-12, 1913.

The program for the morning had especial reference to the problems of small libraries. Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, gave the first address of the day, and discussed the "Possibilities of aid to the smaller by the larger libraries," by means of interlibrary book loans and the issuing of non-resident cards through the home library of the reader.

One of the possibilities of state aid to small libraries was brought home by the announcement made by Mr. Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Public Schools in Rhode Island, that courses in library training, beginning November 12, are to be given during the winter at the Rhode Island State Normal School for the benefit of those librarians throughout the state who have not had the advantage of library school training.



Two methods of library economy—"Short entry cataloging" and the "Printed cards of the Library of Congress"—were discussed from the point of view of the "small library" by Miss Florence B. Kimball, cataloger of the Deborah Cook Sayles Library, of Pawtucket, and Miss Laura R. Gibbs, cataloger of the John Hay Library, Brown University, time for general discussion being allowed after each paper.

Mr. George H. Evans, of the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library, who was a guest of the association, gave a practical and exceedingly suggestive paper on "Experiments in Library Extension," reprinted in part elsewhere.

The morning session was brought to a close by a series of brief talks by members of the R. I. Library Association who attended the American Library Association Conference at Ottawa, in which Mr. Joseph L. Peacock, Miss Grace E. Inman, Mr. Herbert O. Brigham and Miss Marguerite McL. Reid took part.

After luncheon, Mr. Herbert W. Fison, of the Malden (Mass.) Public Library, also a guest of the association, gave a graphic account of the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at Haverhill, October 24. Mr. Fison spoke particularly of the need of developing close relations between the library and the school, since the library can reach the children best through the school teacher. "In order that those who lead the children may lead intelligently," he said, "librarians must be school teachers, and school teachers librarians."

Apropos of the recent meeting at Haverhill at which various members of the R. I. Library Association were present, the Rev. James D. Dingwell, formerly of Amesbury, Mass., in an illustrated lecture, gave a personal sketch of "Whittier and Whittierland." At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was offered by the association to the hosts of the day, the trustees of the East Providence Free Library, to the guests and speakers—Mr. G. H. Evans and Mr. H. W. Fison—and to the lecturer.

MARGARET BINGHAM STILLWELL,  
Rec. Secy.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The sixth annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association was held at Mitchell, Nov. 25-27, in connection with the S. D. E. A.

The sessions were held in the children's room at the Carnegie Library, the president, Miss Ella Lawson, of Mitchell, in the chair. The attendance was the largest in the history of the association, nineteen librarians out of a possible forty being present.

The first paper presented was entitled "The organization of a small library," by R. B. McCandless, of Fulton, who told of his successful experiment in founding a free public library in Fulton, a village of only 200 people, the trad-

ing place of a farming community. Mr. McCandless is not a librarian, but a banker, and his story of this little library, his difficulties, and his simple, workable methods of conducting its affairs with the minimum of expense and the maximum of neighborhood interest was inspiring to all present, and led to a lively discussion. The books are kept at the village school house, and the loaning is managed by half a dozen of the older school girls, who take turns. More than half the borrowers live in the country, and of the 400 volumes available, sometimes 200 were out at once during the winter months.

A round table discussion was capably led by Prof. Hicks, librarian at Dakota Wesleyan University, covering the following topics: Public documents, by Miss McIntire of Huron College Library, read by Miss Miner, of the Yankton College Library; Coöperation of the library and the school, by Miss Caille, assistant in the Sioux Falls Public Library, read by Miss Current, chief librarian of that institution; Library records and time-savers, by Miss Rowe, of the Spearfish Normal Library, read by Miss Miner; and Advertising the library, by Mrs. Coshun, of Huron Carnegie Library. All the papers contained helpful suggestions and aroused interesting discussion.

Tuesday morning was devoted to reports on the working of library commissions in various states, leading to the discussion of the commission bill we are hoping our legislature will pass at its next session.

Our proposed bill was taken up and amended in several important particulars, notably the increasing of the commission from three to five members, one of whom should be nominated by the state Library Association, and one by the state Federation of Women's Clubs, increasing the appropriation from \$1500 to \$3000, and taking over some of the work now assigned to the state superintendent of public instruction in regard to the selection of books for school libraries.

Wednesday's session began with an eight o'clock breakfast, served by the W. R. C. ladies in their rooms in the basement of the Carnegie Library, at which Mr. Henry E. Legler, president of the A. L. A., was the guest of honor. After this pleasant start, the librarians settled to the business of the morning at the regular hour. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved; bills were allowed; the old officers were re-elected by acclamation; further modifications were made in the library commission bill.

Mr. Powers, of the state Agricultural College Library, then gave as much as time allowed of his paper on South Dakota library progress statistics, not at all a dry subject under his handling. The figures will shortly appear in printed form.

Miss Richardson, of the state university library at Vermillion, gave a delightful description of the Ottawa conference of last summer.



Mr. Legler's address on "The state's duty to the public library" was very helpful to us just at this time, and he kindly answered numerous questions.

An encouraging report was received from Mrs. A. Hardy, of Pierre, chairman of the Library extension committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She has organized two little libraries west of the Missouri, one at Dupree, one at White River. Two papers written by her for state gatherings have been published, and through the Federation's official journal have reached every club in the state. Their titles are "Traveling libraries" and "Books of South Dakota." A printed bulletin had also reached all the clubs, and about 300 volumes have been collected for traveling libraries. Mrs. Hardy is now a member of the national library board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The librarians accepted an invitation to meet in Sioux Falls in 1913, and adjourned.

At the general session of the state Educational Association in the afternoon, Mr. Legler gave his address on "The library as a factor in education and in citizenship"; and in the evening he was the guest of honor, with President Vincent of the University of Minnesota, at a banquet given by the women's clubs of Mitchell to the visiting librarians. At this time Mr. Legler spoke on "Club women and libraries," thus closing a most strenuous day. The South Dakota librarians are very grateful to Mr. Legler for his presence and help, and trust that it is not often that his official position forces him to do so much in one day.

MAUD RUSSELL CARTER, Secy.

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA

The regular annual meeting of the Library Association of Virginia was held in connection with the Virginia Educational Conference on the evening of Nov. 27, 1912, at 8.30 o'clock, in the State Library, Richmond.

Dr. J. C. Metcalf, president, presided and read his annual address. He declared that the association has accomplished much in its history, but it must set itself to accomplish its most important piece of work in the near future, viz., the securing of a library organizer to establish free public libraries throughout the state. Plans, which will be perfected and announced later, were made whereby all the different civic and educational organizations of the state may use their influence and financial aid toward the securing of this organizer. The extension work, which had been begun by the traveling libraries and by the Department of Public Instruction, whereby many permanent school libraries were established, would thus be carried on.

The president appointed Mrs. Kate Pleasants Minor and Miss E. B. Martin a committee to get the Richmond *Times Dispatch* to devote a page to library interests in the state. He also appointed Mrs. K. P. Minor,

Mr. T. S. Settle, Prof. W. A. Montgomery and Mr. G. Carrington Moseley, together with himself, a committee to confer with the Co-operative Education Association of Virginia in regard to their willingness to help in arranging for a library organizer to go to work at once in the state.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. J. C. Metcalf, of Richmond College, president; Mrs. W. W. King, Staunton, Va., vice-president; George Carrington Moseley, Richmond, secretary; and Miss Ethel I. Nolin, Richmond, treasurer.

GEORGE CARRINGTON MOSELEY, Secy.

### Library Clubs

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club enjoyed the delightful hospitality of the Newberry Library at its regular meeting, Thursday evening, December 12. It was a happy coincidence, recalled by Mr. Roden and Miss McIlvaine, that this date was the twenty-first anniversary of the club, organized in the old Newberry Library. The club had the unexpected honor and pleasure of hearing Mr. Edward E. Ayer tell the story of how he came to start his remarkable Indian and Philippine collection, and later examine it under his guidance.

The program was in charge of Mr. Roden, and took the form of a book symposium, which covered a varied list of the more notable books of the year: "Meredith's letters," Mary Antin's "Promised land," "House of Harper," "George Palmer Putnam," Curry's "History of Chicago, and Fort Dearborn Massacre," and Paine's "Life of Mark Twain," which were cleverly reviewed (with some interesting digressions) by Mr. Carlton, Miss Althea Warren, Miss McIlvaine, Mr. Manchester and Mr. Bay. Mr. Bay presented the members with copies of the latest and most characteristic pictures of the subject of his talk—Mark Twain.

The club adjourned, to meet informally Mr. Ayer and Mr. Burpee, of Ottawa, to view the special collections and for a social hour.

Six new members were added, and the attendance was much larger than is customary for a December meeting.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD, Sec. pro tem.

#### HUDSON VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the Hudson Valley Library Club was held on Nov. 15, 1912, at the Young Men's Lyceum, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The opening address was to have been made by Miss Theresa Hitchler, president of the New York Library Association. She was unable to be present, and the morning address was made by Mr. W. F. Stevens, librarian of Pratt Institute Library. Mr. Stevens took for his subject the "Library Movement of to-day; cooperation of the large with the small li-

brary; the profession of librarian." Librarians are public servants, in the higher sense. In the past, not recognized as a profession. For many years people drifted into it. Now a vocation and a calling, for personal qualifications or personal interest. More and more, an act of responding to the call of public service. Four or five chief manifestations:

(1) Librarian for years a collector, curator or caretaker and administrator of books. From this period have grown vast national libraries, monuments of eminent men. (2) In 1876 a new manifestation added distribution of books to the former office of custodian, and for 35 years this was the great feature of the work, and the most hopeful of the nineteenth century. (3) The library schools. (4) Spring of 1912, no normal course in library work. Now a course to teach library methods to normal students. (5) Teach people use of libraries, how to go to the library and help themselves. Supplement high school course by use of the library. Mr. Stevens spoke of the part played by the librarian of the small library, the personal contact with fellow men and women, the opportunity to know and influence people; urged such not to be discouraged if they had not been to a library school and held no degree, but urged technical training for expansion. He asked such librarians not to leave the library movement to the A. L. A. It was the work of the individual citizen. In the profession no fame, no distinction—all on the same plane. Work so tremendous, no man or woman too fine, too well fitted.

Mr. Magill, the president, thanked Mr. Stevens, in the name of the club, for his inspiring, helpful talk. Miss Blodgett, the vice-president, gave a short talk on the work of the small library.

The afternoon session was given over to a demonstration of book mending by Miss Jane Helena Crissey, of Troy Public Library, which made the former task of book mending almost a pleasure, and inspired everybody present with a desire to "go and do likewise."

Librarians from the following libraries attended: Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Pleasantville, Troy, Saugherties, Newburgh, Yonkers, White Plains, Tarrytown, Pleasant Valley.

#### OLD COLONY LIBRARY CLUB

The fall meeting of the Old Colony Library Club was held in Middleboro, Mass., on Thursday, November 21. Mr. W. H. Southworth, in his address of welcome, gave a short history of the Middleboro Library. Miss Mary L. Lamprey, of North Easton, read a paper on some recent books of importance, noting especially those on social hygiene. Miss Clara A. Brett, of the Brockton Public Library, was in charge of the question box. Mr. John Grant Moulton's paper, "The public library, as related to other educational and social work," occupied the afternoon session.

Mr. Moulton considered that the library should be active along the lines of recreation, education and social service.

NELLIE THOMAS, Secy.

#### ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY CLUB

On Friday, November 1, a meeting was held at the Rochester Public Library, Exposition Park, to organize a library club. Invitations had been sent to librarians, library trustees and those interested in libraries, not only in the city itself, but in the surrounding towns. It is the object of the club to include all libraries in what is known as the "Rochester district" of the New York State Library Institutes.

There was a gratifyingly large attendance, and it was felt that the enterprise was launched with an enthusiasm sure to accomplish the desired results: to bring the librarians of the district into closer relations with one another, and to enable them to become better acquainted with the resources of the libraries comprised within the district. The long-wished-for Public Library furnished the incentive necessary to start the movement.

After the nomination of a temporary chairman and a temporary secretary, two committees were appointed by the chairman, Mr. W. F. Yust, of the Public Library; one to report on a constitution for the club, the other to present nominations for its officers.

The program for the evening consisted of a brief outline of the history of the A. L. A. by Miss Lois Reed, of the University of Rochester; an account of the Ottawa meeting by Miss Zachert, of the Public Library; a sketch of the work of the N. Y. Library Association by Miss Margaret Weaver, of the West High School; and a resumé of some of the topics discussed at the recent New York meeting at Niagara by Miss Eleanor Gleason, of the Mechanics' Institute, thus bringing the work of the national and state societies before the club for its inspiration at the start. Mr. Yust, who had attended the dedication of the Education Building at Albany, gave a description of the ceremonies and some facts regarding the history of the Department of Education and the Board of Regents.

The report of the committee on the constitution was then read by Miss Reed: the club to be called Rochester District Library Club. Officers: president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. Five meetings during the year, subject to the call of the executive committee. Dues, 50 cents. After some discussion, the constitution was adopted. The nominating committee's report: President, William F. Yust, Rochester Public Library; vice-president, Anne Collins, Reynolds Library; secretary-treasurer, Ethel F. Sayre, Rochester Theological Seminary, was, at the wish of the meeting, adopted by one ballot, cast by the temporary secretary.

Plans for some definite line of work were

then discussed. Two were decided upon: to compile a union list of the periodicals in the various libraries in the city, both complete and partial sets to be included. The Reynolds, University and Theological Seminary already have a list which may be used as a basis for the larger work. It was also voted to compile a list of valuable works of reference and useful sets contained in the different libraries of the city. Committees have been appointed to form plans for carrying on this work and to report at the next meeting.

After the adjournment, an opportunity was offered to inspect the quarters of the recently opened Exposition Park Branch and the Municipal Museum, which is also established in the building.

ETHEL F. SAYRE, *Secy.-Treas.*

The second meeting of the Rochester District Library Club was held at the Reynolds Library, December 6. There were 33 present.

On behalf of the secretary, the following suggestions as to dates and places for future meetings were read: January 10, Rochester Theological Seminary Library; February 21, University of Rochester Library; March 21, Mechanics' Institute Library. The outline was adopted as read for the first meeting, and tentatively as far as the others were concerned.

It was suggested that the committees appointed for preparing a union list of periodicals and a list of special collections and important sets make a partial report to the club. Some progress has been made, as shown by Miss Gleason's report for the committee on special collections. There was an informal discussion as to the scope of the work and the form in which the entries were to be made. It was recommended that the committee issue specific instructions, and that the individual lists be turned over to it for revision.

The evening's program was a very interesting talk on "The organization and history of the Reynolds Library," by Dr. Max Landsberg, president of the Reynolds Library board of trustees.

After adjourning, the club had an opportunity to inspect the library.

GLADYS LOVE, *Secy. pro. tem.*

#### SYRACUSE LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the club for the winter of 1912-13 was held at the Public Library, Nov. 15, 1912. The president, Mr. Cheney, gave an address in which he stated the object of the club, and outlined the plans for the year, as arranged by the executive committee. There are to be four meetings, to occur on the 15th of alternate months, beginning with the November meeting. In addition, the club is to study the possibilities for library coöperation among the libraries of Syracuse, and the president will appoint a committee to

begin the investigation. A review of library meetings of 1912 by different members of the club was given by Mr. Paul Paine, who spoke on "The dedication of the New York State Education building and library program"; Mrs. Kellogg, on "The New York State Association meeting at Niagara Falls"; Miss Edith Clarke, on "The program of the A. L. A. meeting at Ottawa"; and Mrs. Mary J. Sibley, on "The social features of the Ottawa meeting."

On account of an unusually stormy evening, the attendance was small, but all those present felt that it was an interesting meeting.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Secy.*

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first term came to an end on the 20th of December. During December, lectures not already reported were as follows:

For the Juniors.—Dr. C. C. Williamson, on the "Literature of political science"; Dr. H. M. Leipziger, on "Public school extension"; Annie C. Moore, on "Christmas bookbuying."

For the Seniors.—Gardner M. Jones, on "Town library finances" (2)\*; Frances Rathbone Coe, on "Publicity methods for libraries" (2); Elizabeth D. Renniger, on "Publicity methods for libraries" (2); Freeman F. Burr, on "Literature of ornithology" (1), "Literature of chemistry" (1), "Literature of biology" (1), "Literature of physics" (1); Susan A. Hutchinson, on the "Literature of fine arts" (1); Harriott E. Hessler, Christmas story telling, with illustrations (3); Agnes L. Cowing, "Making a Christmas book exhibit" (2); Annie C. Moore, "The Christmas book exhibit" (3), "Illustrators of children's books" (3).

Work on picture bulletins, under Miss Tyler, has been continued through the month by the students in the children's librarians' course.

The seniors in advanced reference and cataloging had the pleasure of a morning in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan, on November 13, Miss Plummer and Miss Tracey accompanying the party. The seniors in the course for children's librarians on the same date visited the office of Mr. C. G. Leland, of the Board of Education, to learn the methods employed in administering the grade-school libraries of the city. Both the students of administration and the children's librarians made visits to the leading book stores and book departments of the department stores to see the Christmas display of books, reporting the same to the principal and Miss Moore.

\* (1) Advanced reference and cataloging.  
(2) Administration.  
(3) Children's librarians.

The Thanksgiving recess, from November 28 to December 2, was signalized by a butterfly party given to those students who remained in town by Misses Van Valkenburg and Sutliff. On December 18, the principal entertained the faculty and both classes at a Christmas *kaffee klatsch*.

The juniors formed their class organization in November, electing the following officers: Marian P. Greene, New York, president; Foster W. Stearns, Amherst, Mass., vice-president; Gladys Young, Cedar Rapids, Ia., treasurer and secretary.

Mr. Goodell, of the juniors, is engaged in putting in shape a list of material for the Metropolitan Museum; and Miss Newberry, of the seniors, is making a bibliography of the material in the library on Joan of Arc at the request of a New York firm. Miss Brainerd, of the juniors, a partial student, has been appointed librarian of the New Rochelle Public Library, but will continue her work in the school.

The school had the pleasure of welcoming Dr. and Mrs. Hjelmqvist, of Sweden, at its Hallowe'en party and at various school exercises during their stay in New York. Miss Downey, lately of the Ohio Library Commission, also spent a day or two at the school, and Miss Ball, of the Grand Rapids High School Library. One of the pleasantest advantages accruing to the school from its location is the frequent opportunities of greeting librarians passing through or stopping a short time in the city.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following lectures by visiting lecturers have been given:

Oct. 14-15. H. E. Legler. Two lectures on the Chicago Public Library and its work.

Nov. 6. G. B. Utley, The American Library Association.

Dec. 4-5. Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar College. The college library from the faculty point of view, and Historical books for public libraries.

Dec. 9-10. Sarah B. Askew, organizer, N. J. Public Library Commission. The point of contact, and The work of a library organizer.

A very attractive tea service has been given to the school by the classes of 1910 and 1912, the former contributing \$40 and the latter \$30. The things still lacking to make it quite complete will probably be supplied, at least in part, by other class donations.

The list of professional articles and separate publications during 1912 by former students of the school includes a large number of items. Nearly forty leading articles are included in the *Proceedings of the A. L. A. Conference* at Ottawa, the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, *New York Libraries*, *Special Libraries*, and the *Bulletin of the Wisconsin Library Commission*. The Norwegian library journal,

*For Folke og Barneboksamlinger*, in the first three issues for the year contains four articles by Miss Martha Larsen, Mr. Victor Smith and Mr. Kildal, and a translated extract from E. L. Pearson's "Library and the librarian."

An incomplete list of separate publications follows: Elva L. Bascom ('01), compiler, "Supplement to the A. L. A. catalog, 1904-11"; W. R. Eastman ('92), "The library building" (to form part of the A. L. A. manual of library economy); E. D. Greenman ('09), collaborator in the "Bibliography of education in agricultural and home economics," issued by the United States Bureau of Education; Ona M. Imhoff ('98), collaborator with Dr. Charles McCarthy in "The Wisconsin idea"; Katharine B. Judson ('06), "Myths and legends of California and the old Southwest" and "When the forests are ablaze"; Mrs. Julia S. Harron ('05) and Corinne Bacon ('03), collaborators with John Cotton Dana in "A course of study for normal school pupils in literature for children"; Isadore G. Mudge (1900), joint author of "Special collections in libraries in the United States" (*Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Education*); Frances J. Olcott ('96), "The children's reading"; E. H. Virgin ('01), editor, "The intellectual torch," by Jesse Torrey; F. K. Walter ('06), "Abbreviations and technical terms used in book catalogs and in bibliographies."

An interesting collection of folders, booklets and other artistic printed matter designed and printed by George G. Champlin ('95) for the Gateway Press, of Albany, has been given to the school by Mr. Champlin.

During the temporary absence on sick leave of Miss Martha T. Wheeler the course in Book selection has been conducted by Miss Mary E. Eastwood ('03), Miss Wheeler's chief assistant in the Book Selection Section, assisted by Mrs. Julia S. Harron ('05). It is expected that Miss Wheeler will resume work Jan. 1.

F. K. WALTER.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Eliza Lamb, '00-02, has finished her work as temporary cataloger at the Coast Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va., and has accepted a position on the cataloging staff of the Univ. of Chicago L.

Alice D. McKee, B.L.S., '05, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Ohio State Univ. L., Columbus.

Rebecca S. MacNair, '11-'12, was appointed assistant librarian of the High School L. at Pasadena, Cal., in Sept.

Frances K. Ray, '00, has been promoted to the position of medical librarian, N. Y. State L.

Henry N. Sanborn, '13, left the school Dec. 1 to accept the librarianship of the Univ. Club of Chicago.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

On Oct. 25, 1912, the Training School class matriculated at the University of Pittsburgh



for the course in games and plays, given by Miss Alice Corbin, of the Pittsburgh Playground Association.

Practice work is offered in the reference department this year. Each student has two afternoons at the reference desk, under the direction of a reference assistant.

Courses scheduled for the autumn term are: *Junior*.—"General library work," Mr. Craver; "Administration of children's rooms," Miss Bogle; "Administration of small libraries," Miss Hazeltine; "Aids to library economy," Miss Mann; "Book selection," Miss Bogle, Miss Smith, Miss Whiteman, Miss Willard; "Classification," Miss Knight; "Illustrated book lists and picture work," Miss Schwartz; "Library handwriting," Miss Beale; "Reference work," Miss Stewart, Miss Willard, Mr. McClelland; "Seminar for periodical review," Miss McCurdy; "Story telling," Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen. *Senior*.—"Book selection," Miss Bogle, Miss Smith, Miss Willard; "Cataloging," Miss Smith; "Organization of children's departments," Miss Bogle.

On November 13, Mr. G. B. Utley lectured on the "American Library Association."

Miss Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian, of the Penn. Free Library Commission, lectured on "Commission work in Pennsylvania," on November 15.

The class of 1914 of the Training School for Children's Libraries has organized and elected the following officers: President, H. Marjorie Beal; vice-president, Edith C. C. Balderston; secretary, Anna M. Anderson; treasurer, Martha E. English.

On Saturday evening, November 2, the staff of the Carnegie Library gave their "first library party" in honor of the Training School for Children's Librarians. A very clever farce furnished entertainment and amusement for over 200 staff members and students for more than an hour.

Miss Mary E. Downey, resident director of the Chautauqua Library School, lectured before the Training School on November 20.

Mr. Richard Wyche, organizer and president of the National Story Tellers' League of America, told the story of "St. Francis of Assisi" on November 25. On November 27 he told "Hiawatha," afterward giving an "Uncle Remus" story "just for fun."

Mr. William R. Watson, formerly librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, lectured on "California county libraries" on November 29.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, instructor in the School of Education, University of Chicago, and a member of the staff of lecturers of the Training School, gave ten lectures on story telling during the week beginning December 9.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The December meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Pratt Institute

Library on December 5. Committees of the students acted as ushers, conducting the visitors to the exhibition of children's Christmas books in the children's room and to the general Christmas exhibit in the reference room on the second floor, and serving refreshments after the meeting. The address of the evening was by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the Natural History Museum of New York, on "Recent developments in the theory of evolution." This was of special value to library students, as Prof. Osborn dwelt on the effect of recent discoveries upon the standing of the earlier literature of evolution, and also as he evaluated the recent literature on the subject.

The students attended a very interesting session of the Hoe sale on Tuesday evening, November 19. A group of important manuscripts were sold, and the prices paid for them brought a realizing sense of what it means to be a bibliophile. A study of the catalog also revealed the practical value of the course in technical French, which the class has been pursuing this term.

The school had the pleasure of listening to a very practical talk, on December 3, on the administrative problems of the small library from Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, formerly librarian of the East Orange Public Library. Mrs. Coe emphasized particularly the human side of the relations between the librarian and the staff. Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Public Library, lectured before the school on December 10. His talk ranged over a variety of topics, among them the interest of the library in good printing, and the relation of the library to the museums and to city planning. The apprentice class of the Brooklyn Public Library attended both of these lectures.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Susan R. Clendenin, '01 and '04, is cataloging the Lambert collection of Lincoln and Thackeray books and manuscripts at Germantown, Pa.

Alta B. Claffin, '03, has been made assistant at the Western Reserve Historical Society Library, Cleveland, O.

Jessie Sibley, '06, has charge of the children's room in the main building of the New York Public Library. Her appointment took effect January 1.

Ada M. McCormick, '12, is in charge of the business and municipal department, which occupies three large rooms on the second floor, of the Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
Vice-Director.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

##### ALUMNI NOTES

Gertrude L. Allison, '07, has become an assistant in the Andover-Harvard Theological L.

Stella S. Beal, '08, has been acting as sec-



retary to Mr. C. H. Douglas, of D. C. Heath & Company, Boston.

Theresa C. Stuart, '08, is cataloging the private library of Governor Hill, of Augusta, Me.

Abbie F. Gammons, '10, has resigned her position in Williams College L., and is now at the Boston Athenæum.

Abbie L. Allen, '11, is a member of the staff of the Meadville, Pa., Theological Sch. L.

Dorothy C. Nunn, '11, has resigned from her position as assistant in the Wellesley Free L., to take charge of the South Salem branch of the Salem P. L.

Mabel Eaton, A.B., '11-'12, is an assistant in the cataloging department of the Univ. of Chicago.

Eva E. Malone, A.M., '11-'12, has joined the cataloging force of the St. Louis. P. L.

Blanche S. Smith, A.B., '11-'12, is an assistant in Radcliffe College L.

Laura M. Stealey, A.B., '11-'12, is on the cataloging staff of the St. Louis. P. L.

Elsie Hatch, special, '12, is an assistant in the Melrose (Mass.) P. L.

Isabel MacCarthy, special, '12, is in charge of the periodical reading room of Columbia Univ.

H. Mary Spangler, special, '12, has been made librarian of the Public High School, of Hartford, Ct.

Mabel Williams, '09, 2 years in charge of a college library, and 1 year assistant in the Radcliffe College L., has become assistant branch librarian of the Somerville P. L., at West Somerville.

Ruth B. McLean, '09, since graduation engaged at the Univ. of Illinois, the Univ. of Chicago and in the secretary's office at Yale Univ., has accepted a position in the Somerville P. L. as assistant in the extension of the classification and revision of the catalog, previous to occupying its new building in the fall of 1913.

MARY E. ROBBINS,  
Chairman Library Faculty.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Members of the senior class are again conducting the story hour at the Solvay Public Library.

This year no recitations have been scheduled for Saturdays, in order to keep the day free for visits to nearby libraries, printing establishments and other institutions of special interest to library workers. The juniors have visited thus far Syracuse Public Library central building, its Northside branch, and the Solvay Public Library.

Thus far the school has had the pleasure of listening to two interesting and instructive lectures from active workers in the field. Miss Mary Medlicott, reference librarian of the city library of Springfield, Mass., spoke on "Reference work in general and the Springfield city library" on Sept. 23. Miss Waller Irene Bullock, loan librarian of the Carnegie Library of

Pittsburgh, Pa., addressed the school on "The organization and work of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh" Sept. 27.

On Dec. 9, through the courtesy of the Syracuse Advertising Men's Club, the school was invited to attend a lecture by C. W. Dear-den, advertising manager of the Strathmore Paper Co., of Mittineague, Mass. It consisted of an instructive talk on the art of paper making illustrated by a series of films and motion pictures.

The following lectures on the bibliography of special subjects have been given before the senior class: Oct. 9, Dr. E. P. Tanner on "Bibliography of American history"; Oct. 16, Dr. E. E. Sperry on "Bibliography and modern European history"; Oct. 23, Mr. S. S. Laucks on "Bibliography of political science"; Oct. 30 and Nov. 6, Mr. T. P. Oakley, two lectures on "Bibliography of Ancient history"; Nov. 13, Dr. J. R. Street, Dean of the Teachers' College, on "Psychology of pedagogy"; Nov. 20, Dr. A. S. Hurst on "History of pedagogy"; Dec. 12, Dr. P. A. Parsons on "Bibliography of sociology."

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Edna Brand, B.L.E., '12, has resigned from the Syracuse Univ. L. to accept the position of cataloger of the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie L. Assoc., Houston, Tex. Minnie Lewis, '09, succeeds Miss Brand.

Marion H. Wells, B.L.E., '12, has resigned from the N. Y. P. L. to become children's assistant of the Saratoga branch of the Brooklyn P. L.

Adah Thomlinson, '11, has resigned from the N. Y. P. L. to become assistant children's librarian of the Bushwick branch of the Brooklyn P. L.

Lura Slaughter, '08, has resigned her position as cataloger in the St. Louis P. L. to become librarian of the Spencer, Ind., P. L.

Nina L. Compson, '06, is supplying in the Seymour L., Auburn, N. Y.

MARY J. SIBLEY, Director.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, of *Public Libraries*, spoke before the members of the school and faculty and most of the library staff, November 12 and 13, on "Some essentials in librarianship."

Mr. George B. Utley visited the school on December 2 and 3, giving two lectures on those dates. The subject of Mr. Utley's lecture on December 2 was "The work and functions of the A. L. A." On December 3, his subject was "Complexity in simplicity."

Miss Mary B. Lindsay, librarian of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library, lectured before the school and staff, December 17, on "The work of the Evanston Public Library."

The Library Club held its December meeting on the evening of Monday, December 2, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. W. Drury. The meeting was in the nature of a

housewarming, as Mr. and Mrs. Drury have recently moved into their new home, built during the summer. As the date of the meeting coincided with the date of Mr. Utley's visit, he was the guest of honor on the occasion. About 70 members were present. The speaker of the evening was Professor Thomas E. Oliver, of the department of romance languages of the University of Illinois. Dr. Oliver spoke at length and most interestingly regarding several large reference libraries which he had visited, and of which he had made considerable use during his recent sabbatical year. At the close of Dr. Oliver's address, light refreshments were served.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Clara Ricketts, B.L.S., '11, has been appointed to a position in the order department of the Univ. of Ill. L.

Honor Plummer, B.L.S., '12, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The usual fall schedule has been carried out without interruption. Following the calendar of the university, no recess was granted at Thanksgiving, but a longer vacation will be given during the holidays. The following special lectures have been given before the school since the last report: "How history is written," Dr. Thwaites; "Source material in history," illustrated with the Draper collection of manuscripts, Dr. Thwaites; "Evaluation of books in American history," Dr. Fish, of the history department; "Modern tendencies," Dr. McCarthy; "Signposts by the way," Miss Ahern; "A librarian's reading," Miss Ahern; "Library spirit," Miss Stearns; "Work with the mountain whites," Miss Eve Newman, Hindman, Ky.

On November 18 a reception was given at the rooms of the school by the Wellesley Club, of Madison, for Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College. Miss Pendleton spoke briefly to the members of the club and the students on "Scholarship and loyalty."

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Madalene S. Hillis, '08, has been made head of the reading room, Omaha P. L.

Florence C. Farnham, '09, is acting librarian at Antigo, Wis.

Eugenia J. Marshall, '09, was married in October to Dr. Warren R. Rainey, Salem, Ill.

Marie Minton, '10, was married on November 12 to Mr. Thomas J. George, Monticello, Ia.

Bertha R. Bergold, '11, resigned her position at Springfield, Ill., to accept a similar one as assistant in the Superior (Wis.) P. L.

Florence E. Dunton, '11, was offered a position as assistant cataloger in the Wisconsin Historical L., resigning her position at Miami Univ.

Pauline J. Fihe, '11, for the past year

assistant in the cataloging and reference department, Cincinnati P. L., has been appointed to the librarianship of one of the branch libraries in the same city.

Beulah Mumm, '11, has resigned her position at Sedalia, Mo., to join her parents in Sacramento, Cal.

Alice M. Farquahar, '12, accepted a position in the Humboldt Park Branch, Chicago P. L., commencing November 1.

Florence H. Davis, '12, has a position in the library of the Department of Agriculture, Wash.

Ottlie Liedloff, '12, has accepted the librarianship of the St. Cloud (Minn.) Normal School.

Elizabeth C. Ronan, '12, was unable to undertake the librarianship of the Fargo (N.D.) P. L., owing to the illness of her mother. She has accepted a temporary position in the Mich. State L.

### Reviews

EVANS, C. American bibliography; a chronological dictionary of all books, pamphlets and periodical publications printed in the United States of America from the genesis of printing in 1639 down to and including the year 1820; with bibliographical and biographical notes. In 11 or 12 vs. v. 7—1786-1789. Chic., privately printed for the author by the Columbia Press, 1912. 424 p.

The cost of mechanical production and the burden of a remainder not contemplated in so small an edition have necessitated an increase in price. After Jan. 1, 1913, no copies to new subscribers will be sold for less than \$20, and no surplus copies will be printed of new volumes. Each volume is believed to be as nearly complete as human industry could make it. Bibliographies, catalogs of all descriptions, the newspaper advertisements of the period, and many other sources have been drawn from. For ten years the "American Bibliography" has been in practical use, both in this country and abroad, and is recognized everywhere as the bibliographical authority of early American literature. Entries give the libraries in which copies of the books may be found, valuable for inter-library loan.

For notice of vols. 4, 5, 6, see LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 36, p. 134. Vol. 3 is entered in v. 31, p. 345; vol. 2 in v. 30, p. 501, and vol. 1 noticed in v. 29, p. 30, and on p. C121 of the same volume.

FOSTER, W: E. How to choose editions; with an introd. by Martha T. Wheeler. Chic., A. L. A. Pub. Bd. 24 p. D. (Library handbook.) pap., 15 c.

"Happy indeed will be the day," says Mr. Foster, "when the text of the work is supplied in its integrity; when the judicious editor has supplied neither too much nor too little in his treatment of the text; when the size of the

book is all that can be desired, for convenience of use, and by way of appealing to the reader's desire to handle it; when the type is at once the perfection of legibility and of grace; when the paper and ink reproduce the best traditions of an earlier age; and when the binding is substantial, tasteful, well stamped and lettered, and in every way appropriate." Thus he summarizes the requirements for the ideal library—the library which, unhampered by any practical considerations might be "limited to a few such authors as Homer, Virgil, Horace and Dante, printed by an Aldus or an Elzevir, and bound in vellum." Happily Mr. Foster is content to place this sparkling ideal in the firmament, and for practical purposes make concessions to the commercialism of the modern publisher.

The following, among the points Mr. Foster makes, are of especial interest. Cicero, he says, must be omitted altogether from the list except in the original, since a translation of this author in readable English may almost be said to be lacking altogether. "Gift book" editions of standard works arouse his ire. "No book admitted in which illustration is the predominating motive" is a rule he suggests. Regarding the question of color in cloth bound books, Mr. Foster notes a point which publishers may well remember. He says: "Out of all the possible backgrounds on which gilt letters may be placed, only a fraction of them will be found to supply a legible combination. The most illegible as backgrounds are drab, orange, yellow, white, and some of the browns verging on orange."

It may be questioned whether the Dante in white vellum, Dickens in the Chapman & Hall edition of some fifty years ago, and dingy calf-skin Erasmus which Mr. Foster would enjoy seeing side by side on the library shelf would be found of greatest value to the library of large circulation.

Mr. Foster's paper, published originally in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Providence Public Library in 1898, has long been out of print. The scarcity of material on this subject has made its republication desirable. D. W.

### Periodical and other Literature

*Boston Coöperative Information Bureau Bulletin*, June-October, includes "A few data toward a list of available directories and other resources for addresses," by G. W. Lee.

*Maine State Library Bulletin*, October, includes report of the Maine Library Summer School, and "Civic duties of the public librarian," by H. E. Holmes.

*Middlebury (Vt.) College Bulletin*, Vol. VI., No. 2, lists 100 titles—"The high school teachers' professional library," by author, with bibliographical data.

*Newark*, November, is devoted to the city plan exhibition at the library, Nov. 22-Jan. 5, 1913.

*New Hampshire Public Libraries*, December, prints "The librarian's canons of ethics," "Magazines for small libraries," "Basis for selection of magazines," "The creed of the children's librarian," by Adeline B. Zachert; "Juvenile readers as an asset," by E. W. Mumford.

*N. J. Library Bulletin* lists "Books to buy for children" (4½ p.).

*New York Libraries*, November, contains "A service library," by C. E. McLenegan; "The place of the library in the high school," by G. M. Forbes; "Possibilities," by W. F. Seward; "Local history story hour," by Caroline F. Webster; "What local libraries are doing to extend their privileges to rural communities"; "Survey of recent progress in high schools"; "Plans of the State Department of Education for the development of school libraries," by Dr. Sherman Williams; "Recent state publications of interest to libraries," by C. B. Lester.

*Pennsylvania Library Notes*, October, contains a full report of the 12th annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association.

*Philippine Library Bulletin*, October, contains an account of the circulating division (American circulating library).

*Public Libraries*, December, has "General reading for men," by M. S. Dudgeon; "The library school and its work for libraries," by Chalmers Hadley; "Subject headings," by Hester Young; "The gracious time," by Harriet S. Wright; "Cost of administration," by A. E. Bostwick.

*Special Libraries*, November, contains "Bill drafting," by James McKirdy; select list of references on the trading stamp business; bibliography of interest to public service corporations; selected list of references to recent publications of interest on fire insurance and related subjects.

### ENGLISH

*Librarian*, December, includes "Small libraries and small incomes," by Edward Wood; "The cinematograph and chronograph as educators in public libraries," by Arthur Lever.

*Library Assistant*, December, has "The public library and the cheap book," by Norman Treliving; "Some features of work in a college library," by E. A. Peppiette.

*Library Association Record*, November, contains "Public records; first report of the Royal Commission"; "Public libraries and the public," by W. E. Doubleday; "A short course in practical classification, with special reference to the decimal and subject schemes; with readings and exercises," by W. C. Berwick Sayers.

*Library World*, November. Continuation of "A British library itinerary," by J. D. Brown, giving a short paragraph on impor-

tant (selected) libraries: "The issue of lantern slides," by William Law; "Improving the sheaf catalog," by Frank Haigh.

#### FOREIGN

*Het Boek*, November, contains "The laws for the Haarlem and Amsterdam schools of 1576," by C. P. Burger; "A mediæval chronicle during the Republic used as text-book," by Dr. A. Hulshof.

*Folke-og Barneboksamlinger*, September, has impressions of American libraries, by Dagin Grarud; revision of Holmestrand Teachers' College Library, by O. Coucheron; Public libraries in the country, by A. M. Andersen; Book selection for small libraries, by John Ansteensen; Inspection of public libraries; Course in library economy in the Holmestrand Teachers' College.

*International Congress of Archivists and Librarians, Brussels, 1910, Proceedings*, just received, comprises: Pt. 1, Preliminary papers, including rules, lists of members, etc.; Pt. 2, Reports on questions on the order of business of the congress; Pt. 3, Reports of meetings, reunions and receptions. Portraits of S. Muller, Fz., and H. Martin, chairmen of the congress are included. (812 p.)

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, November, prints Mr. Paul Schwenke's impressions of his recent trip to this country (reprinted separately), giving plans of the New York Public Library; "The Incunabula of the Berne City Library," by C. Benziger; "The acquisition of the Codex Utinensis through Gustav Hänel," by R. Helssig.

#### SEPARATE ARTICLES

##### APPROPRIATIONS.

The trustees' responsibility for the library Ethel F. McCullough. *Wis. Lib. B., S.-O.*, '12, p. 151-153.

Although books are dearer, library appropriations in many Wisconsin cities are almost stationary. The duty of presenting yearly the financial claims of the library is sometimes neglected. Effort on the part of library boards will often bring large increases in appropriation. In asking for an appropriation, it is unwise to have a large balance from the preceding year. To avoid a surplus, amounts for books should be definitely and regularly expended. The surplus can also go into extension of opening hours and increases of salaries, too often ridiculously inadequate.

Presenting the financial needs of the library. *Wis. Lib. B., S.-O.*, '12, p. 147-151.

Practically all libraries are in need of funds. The library should strive to increase its service to the community, and funds will follow. Service to men of affairs, as well as to women and children, is essential. The needs of those struggling with practical city

problems should be answered. The librarian must also get the official's viewpoint. She must show him the necessity for further library appropriation. Suggestions are here given as to the best methods of presenting, by tables and diagrams, the financial position of the library, and showing how its efficiency may be increased without undue burden on the taxpayer.

##### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

An introduction to elementary bibliography. R. W. Parsons. *Libn. S., O.*, '12, p. 43-50, 84-8.

Bibliography, practically considered, treats of the materials and description of books in general, and their cataloging and preservation. It is considered a waste of time to record details of make-up, when much remains to be done in catalog compilation, etc. Bibliography, historically, embraces the registration of pages, watermarks, signatures, colophons, etc., as also enumeration, cataloging and indexing. Cataloging differs from bibliography, first, that it deals with a small set of books, while bibliography is general; second, entries are briefer; third, arrangement is not suitable for a bibliography. In bibliography books are described to show conveniently their relation to other books. Sizes are determined by folds in the sheet, also by position of watermarks on the leaves and the direction of the wire-lines of the paper. However, in bibliographical entry it is necessary to give both form and linear size, as the same form varies at the present day in linear size. "When the page conveys information to the reader without attracting attention to itself, it is ideal." The average modern book, where no special care is exercised in regard to binding, paper, types, etc., is of this class. Special editions, as editions de luxe, cannot be so considered, as until the eye is trained to the type, etc., the page attracts the readers' attention and renders reading difficult.

The method of arrangement of a bibliography is determined by its subject and its intended use, but all arrangement must be easily intelligible, visible, and permanent in being based on facts not apt to be upset. The chronological method by publication date gives the historical development of a subject, is easy to see, and is permanent, but wastes space and makes reference hard in very full years, unless subjects are subdivided. The alphabetical-by-title method is confusing; the alphabetical-by-authors clear and permanent, but not useful in looking for works on a given subject. Arrangement by subject, if well classified, is the most useful. Language arrangements may be chosen for special purposes. Arrangement by places will trace the literary history of a locality, but is not otherwise useful. If the position of the watermark in the various sizes be known, it will show whether leaves have been substituted in old books.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY AND EDUCATION.

The place of bibliography in education. Henry R. Tedder. *Lib. Assoc. R.*, p. 509-512.

Shows the necessity of bibliography, the wide field comprised by that study, how the knowledge cannot be acquired from textbooks, how one of its chief practical aims is to teach in what ways books and libraries can be best utilized, how it is a practical study, only to be taught by workshop methods, and how it should become part of the school training at every stage. "The knowledge of most worth is that of bibliography, which is the knowledge of the use of books and of libraries."

## BOOKS, CARE OF.

How to care for books in a library. Mrs. H. P. Sawyer. *Wis. F. L. Comm.* '12, Instructional Dept., No. 7, 2d ed., 12 p.

Considers opening books, position on shelves, repairing books, recasing books with elastic glue, rebinding, binding, and material for mending.

## BOOKMAKING.

Books as a librarian would like them. H. L. Koopman. *Print. Art, D.*, '12, p. 273-274.

The librarian is in a position, more than anyone else, to know the disabilities of books. His chief grievance is against the publisher. Books are often made unnecessarily unwieldy. Paper, ink and binding have been cheapened, so that books of to-day will be dust in a century. Often rebinding is required; but there is improvement in this respect. Books should be, say, seven inches in height. Expansion should be in height and width, rather than thickness. There should be no wasteful margins, and no extreme in the size of type. Every wide page should be printed in columns. The binding should be strong, useful and in character with the contents. Because of the efforts of librarians, the books of the next decade will probably be better than those of the last.

## BUDGET.

The average budget. Helen Turvill. *Wis. Lib. B., S.-O.*, '12, p. 160-161.

A table, based on the actual apportionment of library funds in representative Wisconsin libraries, is here given, showing the average percentage expended for all items. The libraries are grouped according to the population of their towns or cities. The following facts are noticeable: Books are practically the same in all groups—about 20 per cent. Periodicals make up a larger proportion in smaller towns. Salaries for library service are naturally larger in the larger towns, varying from 32 per cent. to 42 per cent., 37 per cent. being the average. Janitors' salaries rise from 1 per cent. to 11 per cent. The item of rent concerns only the smaller libraries (average for towns under 1000 population, 11

per cent.). Other items: Stationery and supplies, about 2 per cent.; printing, less than 1 per cent.; postage, freight and express, 1 per cent.; insurance, less than 2 per cent.

The budget. Mary Emogene Hazeltine. *Wis. Lib. B., S.-O.*, '12, p. 158-160.

There should be a budget annually prepared for every public library. The budget blank of the Wisconsin F. L. Com. (reprinted in article) is divided into columns for date, voucher, number, name or description of items, and subheads for the various items of receipts and expenditures. Suggestive figures are given. Generally, the fund should be divided into three items—books, salaries, administration. The book fund should be carefully guarded. When increases are asked, the fund must always be used for the very thing for which it is requested.

## CINEMATOGRAPH AND CHRONOPHONE.

The cinematograph and chronophone as educators in public libraries. A. Lever. *Libn. D.*, '12, p. 195-200.

Our public libraries are informal universities. The cinematograph can be of great educational value. One recently installed in a London council school has been most successful. Animated pictures familiarize the public with sights and scenes of other countries, and make them discontented with ugly surroundings. The invention of the chronophone has made possible a complete synchronization of the graphophone and cinematograph. Thus in time library lectures may be given without the lecturer. In a few years every well-equipped library will have a moving picture apparatus.

## EXTENSION: LOCAL CAMPAIGNS.

How to extend the library movement. J. Potter Briscoe. *Libn., O.*, '12, p. 88-90.

Persons interested in the library should bring it to the notice of influential neighbors interested in educational work. A meeting of representative men and women of the locality could be called and reported in the papers. A committee should be chosen to plan, solicit, support and advertise. Local political elections will give opportunities for making the movement a public issue, to be finally brought up in the local governing body.

## FINANCE.

The financial responsibility of the librarian. Ethel F. McCullough. *Wis. Lib. B., S.-O.*, '12, p. 153-155.

Since most Wisconsin libraries are administered by women, and women have always been considered weaklings in the world of finance, Wisconsin libraries are behindhand in securing funds. The position is illogical. As the one specialist in library administration in the average city or town, the librarian should assume, as an intrinsic part of her business, the financial burden. She must show



her ability to meet the financial problems, and must educate her trustees, her fellow city officials, and, lastly, the humble taxpayer.

#### GEORGE III.'S LIBRARY.

The reserved books from the king's library. *Lib.*, p. 422-430.

Histories have noted the fact that by order of his successor, certain books were reserved from the library of George III. at the time of its transference to the Museum. An account of these books is here printed from a transcript of the memorandum drawn up by Sir Frederic Augusta Barnard. Of these 30 books, 27 were presented to the king by the well-known antiquary, Jacob Bryant.

#### LANTERN SLIDES.

The issue of lantern slides. William Law. *Lib. World*, N., '12, p. 136-138.

Suggestions for the storage, cataloging and issue of lantern slides, which are of great value as adjuncts to the modern lecturer, and may well be included in library collections. Boxes made especially for storing slides are on the market. The stockbook should have accession number, columns for date of receipt, title, donor or vendor, price, and other particulars thought necessary. Each slide should have accession number marked on it; inside the cover glass is the best place. Lettering is best in white. Slides should be available to lecturers separately, not only *en bloc*. Each box should contain a list of all the slides it contains. It might be advisable to ask for a deposit before issuing slides.

#### LIBRARIAN AND CIVIC DUTIES.

Civic duties of the public librarian. H. E. Holmes. *Me. State L. B.*, O., '12, p. 7-10.

The theory of freedom on which our government is founded necessitates universal education. The public library is accomplishing a mighty work in this direction. The real librarian must be an executive, an administrator, a thinker, an originator. He must labor to bring to the library the 75 per cent. or 90 per cent. who do not use it, and to inspire those who do use it with an understanding of its importance. The writer has been criticised for saying, with Emerson, "Never buy a book until it is at least a year old." The taste of the public should be consulted, but the librarian should try, inconspicuously, to direct the taste. Atheistic materialism is undermining society. The increase of divorce and growth of socialism are manifestations of the dangerous spirit. The public library is a defense against the barbarians at our gates. But the librarian's motto should be, "Ich dien."

#### LIBRARIES AND BUSINESS.

The contribution of library science to efficiency in modern business. Louise B. Krause. *Pub. Lib.* I. Jl. '12, p. 247-51; II. N. '12, p. 357-60.

Article takes up the work in a "specialized" library which renders special expert service on matters of company business. Under the head of "The function of a library in the work of a modern business organization," Miss Krause first mentions the mistaken notion that a business librarian has lowered her ideals in accepting such a position, and then discusses three departments of the H. M. Byllesby & Co., where she is librarian. The operating department determines prices or rates, etc., and the function of the library here is to keep on file full information as to public utility commissions; keep track of publications dealing with rates; index articles on industrial applications of electric power (especially for the "new business" division, which constitutes a bureau of technical and commercial information); organize the collection of photographs; keep on file periodicals and pamphlets, descriptive booklets of various towns and cities; make table of contents and index for annual volumes of proceedings; serve as a bureau of information; collect references bearing on the company's work (the last four especially for the publicity division, which directs company advertising, general publicity and the public policy of the company). The library serves the engineering department, which designs and constructs large engineering works, with small, carefully selected lists of books and periodicals, and an important selection of reports, maps, photographs and ms. engineering data. For the examinations and reports department, which examines and reports on the physical and financial condition of public utilities, the library is on the lookout for material bearing on the science of valuation, and any other references of this character, and keeps statistics of all kinds. The second head, "Qualifications for successful business," discusses as professional qualifications thorough knowledge of library science, and as personal qualifications, "the ability to hold one's tongue," unfailing and indiscriminating courtesy, "keeping from under the feet" of busy men, quick and immediate service, tact, joy of work and "always be game." The third head, "Some methods of work used in conducting business libraries," speaks of a business library as a library laboratory, as distinguished from a large collection of books, and meritorious difficulties of inclusion, preparation of material, and necessity of knowledge of government documents. Under the last head, "The unentered field of business librarianship—a door of opportunity," enjoins the students (lectures at the Univ. of Ill. School) to have the ambition to enter new fields of library work, one of which is business organizations. This field is absolutely unworked, and most business men are not conscious of the fact that they need a librarian. Some of the disadvantages of this work are more trying conditions in regard to physical equipment of the library, a limited subject, emergency hours, short vaca-

tions. Advantages are the opportunity as specialist and of original work.

#### LIBRARY AND PUBLIC.

Public libraries and the public. W. E. Doubleday. *Lib. Assoc. R.*, N., '12, p. 529-544.

The year has been unhappily distinguished by library criticism. The fiction question is the "leading plank" in the platform of adversaries. As a matter of fact, the issue of solid literature increases, while the fiction circulation declines. Another accusation is that reading rooms are shelters for loafers. Some there are, but it is easy to keep out "undesirables." The Earl of Rosebery's remarks about "dead books" has been misconstrued as a criticism of library procedure. Mr. John Burns' reported "men are getting tired of drenching the country with public libraries" is either incorrectly reported or a charge against his own party which created the libraries. The charge of socialism, advanced by Herbert Spencer and others is groundless. Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency recently gave public recognition of the educational possibilities of libraries. The chief grievance of the library in the direction of the press lies in the virulent letters published in local papers. The final point against library criticism is that it is almost always purely destructive in character.

#### NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Newark's investment in its library building—has it paid? *Newarker*, Au., '12, p. 161-165.

Considers the influence of the library building upon the community as setting the pace for the architectural new Newark, and as a realization in the building line of citizens "that they lived in a great metropolis, and not in a country village." This library was one of the first in the country to recognize its position as a center of civic life, and opened its doors to numberless meetings of community welfare character. A museum, donated to the library, has grown to be one of the most important science museums in the city. But in its chief function, the distribution of books, the library has a record that would be difficult to equal. In ten years the circulation rose from 320,000 to 1,200,000.

#### PADDY'S RUN.

The libraries of Paddy's Run. S. R. Williams. *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, O., '12, p. 462-465.

Paddy's Run is a settlement, now known as Shandon, about twenty miles northwest of Cincinnati. It was settled by people from Wales about 1803. Soon afterwards they started a library, the exact date of which is not known, but it was in existence in 1812. The article gives a brief account of the history of this library and its successor. In the group of people who used it, there are a

number who have figured largely in the history of Ohio.

#### PUBLIC RECORDS.

Public records; first report of the Royal Commission. *Lib. Assoc. R.*, N., '12, p. 519-528.

A summary of the report, giving conclusions and recommendations of the commission appointed to inquire and report as to the working of the public records acts, as to the care and custody of public records in England and Wales, and as to the administration and efficiency of the Public Records Office; and a further summary of recommendations, categorically set forth, arranged under various headings, so far as they specially concern either the government, the master of rolls, the Public Records Office, or other individual officials or departments. The report presents: (1) text of the report, (2) a great mass of extremely interesting information respecting British and foreign archives, (3) minutes of evidence, and index.

#### READING.

Books: their use and abuse. Rev. W. R. Inge. *Lib. Asst.*, N., '12, p. 202-210.

The establishment of libraries and the publication of cheap and attractive editions of the classics are contributing very much to diffusing education and zest for good literature. But the large circulation of worthless fiction shows that the public taste is not elevated. The reading of cheap novels, skimmed and forgotten, is a disease. During the days from Scott to Thackeray, British fiction was wholesome. Our novelists must return to sounder traditions, without falling back into timid reticence, a blunder from the moral as well as artistic viewpoint. However, the great books of the past are read, even by working men. The great difficulty is that the self-made man has not imbibed the traditions of European culture, does not understand the classical allusions or appreciate our civilization in its relation to past civilizations. This is also true of the attitude of the County Council schools product toward Christianity. He knows little or nothing of the organic filaments which bind modern Christianity to a remote past. But while the best traditions of the old culture are in danger of being lost northern Europe gains something from its emancipation from old leading strings. Our race is evolving a philosophy, an ethics, a Christianity of its own. Whether it will be a reversion to barbarism or a new and fresher culture depends on the kind of education the people are to get—especially the adults. We must use great care also in protecting our language from corruption. The "journalese" mode of speech and odious solecisms from America are everywhere rife.

#### READING FOR MEN.

General reading for men. M. S. Dudgeon. *Pub. Lib.*, D., '12, p. 399-401.

It is not safe, in striving to serve men in the library, to assume that they will like all the same light literature which women like. The practical man regards "The rosary" as a mass of saccharine sentimentality. A woman enjoys sorrow, a man wants cheerfulness and success. He prefers "The conquest of Canaan" to "Lewis Rand." Books of adventure and travel appeal to him, such as Francke's "A vagabond journey," Borup's "A tenderfoot with Peary," Norman Duncan's tales. In fiction, he likes Rhodes' "Good men and true," Kipling's stories of the Orient, Owen Wister's and Jack London's tales. "Famous adventures and prison escapes of the Civil War" was most popular in the engine houses at Pittsburgh and in the home circulation in Wisconsin. In novels, men prefer romance to sentimentality. They read more of Gilbert Parker and Maurice Hewlett than DeMorgan or Galsworthy. The political setting is a popular background. In lists of boys' books chosen by votes of high school boys in New York and Wisconsin, "Treasure Island" leads. Both lists contain Cooper's "Spy" and "The last of the Mohicans." Librarians must not forget to serve the man with the truly humorous. Men enjoy Arnold Bennett, Montague Glass, W. J. Locke, Stewart's "Fugitive blacksmith," Bacheller's "Keeping up with Lizzie," Holman Day's "The skipper and the skipped," and Alice Hegan Rice's "Mr. Opp."

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

School libraries and reading. E. Morris Miller. *Australia, Education Gazette and Teachers' Aid*, Mr., '12, 12 p.

A discussion of what school libraries can do in leading the child to acquire early the habit of good reading. *Summary*: I. Introductory. II. School libraries: general reading. III. School libraries: supplementary reading. IV. Library organization. (a) Orderliness. (b) Accessions. (c) Catalog. (d) Classification. (e) Charging methods. V. Library training for teachers and children. VI. Libraries and education.

#### STAFF EXCHANGES.

Staff exchanges in public libraries. K. Cotton. *Libn.*, N., '12, p. 137-138.

A suggestion for doubling the vacation period by a half-time system of duty, and allowing assistants to arrange exchanges with assistants in other towns, so that each gets an economical holiday, with a change of place and new experience, without curtailing the library staff. Assistants might even be exchanged for lengths of time with the libraries of other countries.

#### STAFF INTERCHANGE.

Staff interchange: an inaugural address. Ernest Male. *Lib. Asst.*, N., '12, p. 211-215.

The assistant is too apt to drop into a groove. When the time comes when he wants a larger

position and salary he finds he is lacking in experience. A scheme has been suggested whereby assistants of equal rank in different libraries should change places, perhaps for a fortnight, perhaps for a month. The consent of the respective committees must first of all be obtained. The fact that different libraries use different classifications would be confusing, but beneficial to the assistants in the end. The question of differences in salaries would have to be adjusted. The library, as well as the assistant would benefit by an interchange. An assistant might be allowed to change three times in twelve months. The offer of a more remunerative post might come through interchanging. The great thing to do is to enlist the sympathy of the chief librarians. Assistants who intend to sit for the Library Association's Examinations would find interchanging of enormous help.

### Notes and News

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF UNEMPLOYMENT.** A report on the bibliography of unemployment undertaken by the Institut International de Bibliographie and the Bibliothèque Municipale de Budapest was made at the session of the International Committee of the Association Internationale pour la Lutte Contre le Chômage at Zurich, Sept. 6-7, 1912. The report gives an account of the commencement of the undertaking, the bibliographical methods decided upon, an outline of the proposed plan, decisions regarding classification, the languages to be employed, matter to be included, etc., and other details.

Books endorsed by the A. L. A. is the title of a catalog issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., being a literal transcription of their books in the A. L. A. supplement, 1904-11.

**DEUTSCHE HAUS**, of Columbia University, has a unique feature in its library, which is unlike any other in that it confines itself to current German literature since 1871. Director Tombo is making the library of the "Haus" essentially "a repository of material of immediate interest," and the result is a collection of books, articles, newspaper clippings and other fugitive material that is not available at any other library or university.

**EDUCATIONAL UNITY IN BUFFALO.**—The executive committee of the Buffalo Educational Union had a meeting, about a week ago, which resulted in a plan for a display card to be placed in the halls of the different institutions, in factories, etc., calling attention to the resources of the five institutions represented—the Buffalo Public Library, the Grosvenor Library, the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy and the Buffalo Historical Society. Other committees were appointed for the purpose of preparing for publication a directory of the

educational institutions in the city of Buffalo; to arrange with two local newspapers for the publishing of weekly news notes concerning all these institutions; and to arrange for talks before the night schools and clubs, calling attention with lantern slides to the resources of the different institutions.

**EXAMINATIONS.**—It is interesting to note that the method of selection pursued in the appointment of Mr. Legler to the librarianship of the Chicago Public Library is to be followed closely by the three commissioners of Sumter, S. C., in the choice of a city manager to control the municipal business.

**INFORMATION BUREAU.**—William Abbott, publisher, of Westchester, N. Y., announces the publication of *International Notes and Queries*, a monthly magazine, the first regular number of which is promised for January, 1913. The idea is to afford a practical basis for intercommunication between reference librarians and other investigators. To facilitate foreign research, short notes in the international language, "I do," will be accepted. The contents of each issue will be arranged by subject, according to the decimal classification. The scope of subjects upon which questions may be asked is unlimited. Librarians and others interested in the project are invited to send for free sample copies. Eugene F. MacPike, of Chicago, who has suggested the formation of an American Coöperative Information Bureau, is the editor. Subscription price is \$2.25 per year.

**INTERLIBRARY LOANS.**—A regular messenger service between the Columbia University Library and the New York Public Library has been instituted. Applications left at the university loan desk before 10 a.m., Wednesday of each week, may be called for on the same day after 3 p.m.

**LEATHER BINDINGS.**—The report of the Librarian of Congress says that the question of what kind of leather is the best is not so important as the question of the best tannage and dyeing, and enumerates the common defects of leather as now usually produced as (1) those caused by the effects of mineral acids in the dyeing; (2) those resulting from the use of strong, quick-acting tannins of the catchol group (represented by turwar bark, hemlock bark, etc.), in place of the pyrogallol group (represented by sumach, etc.); (3) those consequent to the thin splitting and buffing of the leather. "Recently certain leathers have appeared in the market guaranteed free from mineral acids and of sound tannage."

**LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE TEXAS COTTON PALACE.**—To advertise the library in its own community, as well as to bring it to the attention of the surrounding small towns, the Waco Public Library held an exhibit of its work at the Texas Cotton Palace in November. The exhibit assumed the form of a small library, with reading room and children's corner, with 1500 selected books. The

exhibit was made attractive with casts and pictures, and an attendant from the library was present at all times to answer questions and to distribute the handbooks of the library, lists, pictures of the library and application cards for membership, and bookmarks for the children. Several thousand people visited the exhibit and enjoyed the reading rooms. For the children, Miss Nell Whitman told stories in the large coliseum and in the Cotton Palace Park. The library was represented on Waco day in a parade by a float, bearing children in costumes, representing characters from the story hour. The float was under the direction of Miss Lota Pharr, the library story-teller, and attracted many children to the story hour.

**LITERARY HYPOCRISY** was also touched upon by Lord Rosebery when the freedom of the Burgh of Peebles was conferred upon him Oct. 9. In an address reported in the *Librarian* he said that he supposed literature meant the standard books, and that these were those lists of the 100 best books that competent gentlemen were ready to furnish on the slightest possible occasion. He firmly believed that if a man proceeded to read the 100 best books given in any list right through, he would never wish to read again. George III. was supposed to have said that Shakespeare was sad stuff. He did not understand that judgment, but he respected the courage of the man who uttered it, and was inclined to think that no one but a crowned sovereign would have had the courage to make it.

McCLURG's have issued the fourth edition of their classified library catalog.

**NEWSPAPER PRESERVATION.**—As a result of the meeting of the A. L. A. committee on newsprint paper and representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, at which the paper by Mr. Norris (reprinted elsewhere) was presented, the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* has begun the printing of a special binding edition on a permanent paper, consisting of 75 per cent. rag, especially intended for library preservation. It is reported that the Washington *Star*, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, and the New York *Evening Post* will follow the *Eagle's* example. The *Eagle* proposes to furnish two copies, one of the regular issue for use on the files, and one of the better paper for binding, for \$20 a year. The extra edition will be held (flat) and sent to subscribers once a month, or once in three months, as desired. The binding edition only will be sent for \$15. The New York *World* was somewhat exercised as to this "Printing for posterity" in a cynical editorial protest against our handing down to posterity "stupendous masses of imperishable daily newspaper and periodical files, full of repetitions and duplications."

PENNEL's pictures of the Panama Canal have proved excellent for exhibition purposes, and may be procured in sheets.



PRISON LIBRARIES in Germany are to receive careful overhauling. They are to be divided according to entertaining, instructive and religious contents, and will be replenished, with a view to furnishing the best to the ordinary readers, to the more educated readers, to young folk and to Protestants and Catholics. Cheap and popular editions are to have preference in purchase.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION, department of surveys and exhibits (31 Union Square, N. Y. City), has issued an inquiry blank regarding exhibit units and materials to reveal present exhibit thought, knowledge and practice. Better standardized sizes and materials used in mounting would give opportunity for a larger and more efficient use of exhibits.

STEVENSON's poem, "Our lady of the snows," has contained a typographical error in all editions of his poems, ever since its first printing in 1887. In the lines "Where nothing speaks except the bell, The unfraternal brothers dwell," the printer substituted an "h" for a "b" in the word bell, making nonsense of the line. As editors and proofreaders still overlook the error, it lies with libraries to make corrections in their individual copies.

American Vigilance Association. The library department has prepared lists, especially recommended to libraries, on the social evil and sex education.

Louisiana State Library Association has been getting a traveling library collection into shape, and will begin sending out the libraries the first of the year 1913 as an initial step in arousing interest throughout the state. The association is also working for a library commission, and intends coming before the next legislature with a bill for creating such a commission.

Allentown (Pa.) Public Library was opened, November 25, with exercises. The library is the result of voluntary subscriptions, amounting to \$27,687, in sums ranging from 5 cents to \$500. The total cost of the library was \$25,887.

Boston Public Library has just published a 13-page pamphlet on "Books and articles in periodicals on business education in the Boston Public Library and the Massachusetts State Library."

Columbia University Library. In consequence of the establishment of exchange relations with the British Library of Political Science of the London School of Economics and Political science, the university has recently received from that institution 4992 pamphlets on exchange account. The "List of medical periodicals currently received in the libraries of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in other libraries of Columbia University," just published, shows that 328 periodicals are received. Of these, 214 are different titles, 114 duplicates.

Detroit Public Library. As a result of the recent library inspection trip of three of the library commissioners and Mr. Utley and Mr. Stroh, a report was submitted to a meeting of the library commission, October 11, indicating some of the plans for the new central library building for Detroit. Storage is suggested for at least 750,000 books, and accommodations for a population twice that of the present city. The building should be a plain, substantial structure, of a pleasing, dignified and impressive appearance, the new St. Louis building being considered as of about the right character and size, although some of the ornamentation might be omitted. A considerable addition to the \$375,000 offered by Mr. Carnegie is urged. The Business Library Branch of the Newark Library "seems to meet the needs of the busy man, and may well be considered as a future feature in the Detroit system."

—, the George V. N. Lothrop Branch was opened on Dec. 21, 1912, with appropriate addresses by representatives of the city, the schools and the community. A week later, December 28, like exercises were held in connection with the dedication of the Herbert Bowen Branch.

Elizabeth (N. J.) Public Library. Ground was broken, November 13, for a branch library, 74 x 44, to be known as the Liberty Square Branch.

Grand Rapids Public Library has issued "The library and the schools," an account of the work of the library with and for the children and teachers of the public, parochial and private schools of the city.

Library of Congress has received a complete set of autograph letters or documents of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from J. Pierpont Morgan.

Los Angeles. The charter for Los Angeles, which provided for the commission form of government, and contained inadequate provisions for the control and financing of the library, was decisively defeated at an election held December 3. It is hoped that the new charter will contain a section favorable to the library.

New Haven Free Public Library has issued in pamphlet form the minutes of the dedication exercises, May 27, 1911.

New York State Library School's anniversary of the first quarter century has occasioned the publication of an illustrated pamphlet, furnishing, in informal papers by friends of the school, a brief history of its activities.

Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library. The second edition (84 p.) of the Debate Index is now off the press.

Queens Borough Public Library. An examination, equivalent to that required for grade B, to fill a vacancy existing in the traveling library department, will be held in January. Salary, \$720 per annum.



*Salt Lake City Public Library* opened its first branch library Dec. 2 with about 2100 books, in two rooms on the ground floor of a new department store. The branch is intended to supply with books the citizens living beyond a viaduct which separates the west side from the main part of the city.

*Vergennes, Vt.* The Bixby Memorial Free Library building was dedicated on October 1. The main address was given by Dr. John A. Thomas, president of Middlebury College, who laid stress on the importance of the librarian's powers and personality in the library's work, and the necessity of reaching out as far as possible in as many ways as possible in order that the newly established library should live up to the best ideals in up-to-date library work.

*Washington, District of Columbia Public Library*, has issued some interesting publicity material, including printed lists of books on special topics. The industrial department has been emphasized, and with a new industrial circular, a "keep-up-to-date" card is enclosed for noting subjects of interest.

*Berlin University Library* is again giving weekly lectures on the use of the library. Important reference and bibliographical material will be fully discussed.

### Librarians

**BRAINERD, Jessie**, a student in the New York Library School, has been appointed librarian of the New Rochelle Public Library, but will continue her work in the school for the present as a partial student.

**CARTER, Julia F.**, Pratt, '06, has been appointed librarian of the Perkins children's branch, Cleveland, O., Public Library.

**CLARK, Etta M.**, resigned her position as librarian of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 1, 1912, to accept the assistant librarianship of the New York School of Philanthropy Library, Russell Sage Foundation. The recataloging of the entire library is going on under her direction.

**HACKETT, Irene A.**, Pratt, '07, librarian of the public library, New Castle, Pa., has been made librarian of the public library, Englewood, N. J., and began work there January 1.

**HJELMQVIST, Dr. Frederik**, of Stockholm, a member of the library commission, is now traveling in the United States, to investigate library conditions.

**SMITH, George E.**, an attorney, of St. Louis, has been appointed state librarian of Missouri for a term of four years.

**SWEZEY, Anna D.**, B.L.S., Illinois, '03, who for nearly three years has been librarian of the East Chicago and Indiana Harbor Public Libraries, has resigned her position, to accept the librarianship of the Salem (Ore.) P. L.

### Gifts and Bequests

*Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, is the recipient of a gift of \$10,000 for a new public library. Henry E. Southwell, of Chicago, is the donor. The only stipulation is that it be called the Dwight Foster Public Library, in memory of the pioneer settler of Fort Atkinson.

*Utica, N. Y.* A lot for a branch building has been presented to the library by Mr. F. T. Proctor, a trustee of the library, in the eastern section of the city, near the large Italian population. The building will be erected as early as possible in the spring, and it is hoped that it will be ready for use in the fall of 1913.

### Library Reports

*Amherst (Mass.) Coll.* L. R. S. Fletcher, lbn. (Rpt.—year to O. 1, 1912.) Accessions 4200; total 106,685. Circulation 10,808. Donations have been notable. Much progress has been made in the revision of the catalog.

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute* F. L. E. F. Stevens, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 5832; total 101,506. Circulation 258,759. Registrations 6614. Reference issue statistics have been discontinued as an inaccurate and unavailing record. Attendance at the applied science department was 20,908. Demand for the "works" library of technical books has led to the preparation of a permanent standard selection of technical works to meet any need at a moment's notice. The character of books for this library is indicated by different colored cards, books noted on blue cards for instance being those designed for men with no technical training.

*Columbia Univ.* L. W. D. Johnston, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Agreements have been entered into with two institutions in the city effecting a union of their libraries with that of the university; also with the N. Y. Public Library, sending titles of all periodicals added, and with the Metropolitan Museum, sending the list of its current accessions. The librarian has been authorized to extend the use of the library to persons in New York, Brooklyn and Newark introduced by the public librarians in those places. Arrangement in shelving now permits students admitted to the stacks to find the literature of a subject in one place, and with newly installed stack guide cards and shelf labels, find it with the least expenditure of time. Among department libraries, the important event was the completion of the Avery Library. The most notable acquisition of the year was the collection of the Samuel Johnson papers, in book collections, the dramatic library of Brander Matthews, and the works of James Thomson. Gifts included \$25,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage for the de-

partment of the practice of medicine, and \$7500 for general purposes (anonymous). Study has been made of the expenditure for books for the several departments for the past 14 years. Accessions were 23,528 volumes, 1134 mss., 7000 photos, 67 maps. Remarks on administrative organization are reprinted on page 25. Students are no longer employed in higher grades of library service. Department librarians have been given the same rank as heads of departments in the general library. Order cards for books have hitherto been filed as a record of books received by purchase as soon as the books are cataloged; they are now returned at quarterly intervals to the officers or readers from whom they were received, being thus, in part, a bulletin of accessions, and save maintaining any card record. Average cost of first-hand books added was \$2.49; second-hand, \$1.52. Through exchange, 6396 pieces (not serials) (4896 dissertations) were received from 750 institutions. 3611 pieces (not serials) (1748 dissertations) were distributed to 548 institutions. It has been determined to transfer the library's catalog to standard size cards. The available printed cards will be used, but as no large proportion of books for which no cards have been published is likely to be found, cards are to be multigraphed, and only such copies of them as may be wanted by other libraries for insertion in their union catalogs, or for other bibliographical purposes. It has been decided to adopt the L. C. cataloging rules and its list of subject headings, and—for unclassified departments of the library—its system of classification. Investigation has been made of other libraries' catalogs, history, number of catalogs, composition, cost and use, the results to be communicated to other libraries in a series of memoranda. 45,860 cards were added to the library catalogs, representing 17,550 volumes; 9053 new book titles, 734 analytical titles. The binding department has been established, with complete equipment (10 workers). The monthly output is about 400 volumes. An arrangement has been made with the Library of Congress, providing that topics to be investigated at Columbia may be forwarded to the L. C., which will supply the bibliographies, showing its resources on each topic, and Columbia will, in turn, supply the additional titles. It has been proposed to print brief syllabi of the more popular courses, with the advice and coöperation of officers of instruction. Lectures have been given on the university libraries, supplemented by lectures on legal bibliography. Recorded use of books was 855,910 (185,253 outside use). 620 volumes were borrowed from 27 institutions, 400 loaned to 65.

*Cornell Univ. L.* G. W. Harris, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 14,491; total 409,700. "It appears that the average accessions of a year require at least 1600 feet of shelving." Reference and dept. use 86,187; home 30,560. Registrations: officers 433, stu-

dents 601, special 21. Inter-library loan: borrowed 115, lent 274. Volumes, maps, pamphlets cataloged 12,135, for which 13,892 cards were written, 1914 L. C. cards used.

*Haverhill (Mass.) P. L.* J. G. Moulton, lbn. (37th rpt.—1911.) Net accessions 2735; total 97,000. Circulation 186,959 (fiction 66 per cent.). New registration 1849; total 17,543. Expenditures \$20,590 (library salaries \$8304; books \$3174; binding \$1094).

*Passaic (N. J.) P. L.* H. Elizabeth White, lbn. (24th rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 3879; total 31,545. Circulation 213,613. Expenditures \$12,897 (books \$2993; binding \$731; salaries \$5645; lighting \$712).

Books are scattered throughout the city instead of being centrally grouped. "That this scheme of scattering the books among the people . . . is a good one for Passaic is shown by the fact that, although the expense of the library to the city is 11 cents less per capita than in the average American city, the circulation per capita is 39 per cent. above the average circulation." "That our foreign borrowers are rapidly becoming English readers contradicts the contention of many librarians that the use of books in a foreign language retards the progress of our foreign population in becoming American citizens." "The second year of the high school library has proved the wisdom of placing it under the public library as well as the Board of Education." The year has been one of improvement within the library rather than innovation.

*Peace Dale, R. I. Narragansett L. Assoc.* Gertrude Whittemore, lbn. Net accessions 426; total 13,837. Circulation 25,909. New registrations 144; total 1896.

*Portland (Me.) P. L.* Alice C. Furbish, lbn. (23d rpt.—1911.) Net accessions 157 (withdrawn 1408); total 66,518. Circulation 94,109. New registration 2976; total 9184. Expenditures \$12,269.

*Providence (R. I.) Athenæum L.* Grace F. Leonard, lbn. (77th rpt.—submitted S. 23, 1912.) Net accessions 916; total 77,723. Circulation 63,082. A notable acquisition was the Holder Borden Bowen library of about 2000 volumes, devoted mostly to history.

*Traverse City (Mich.) P. L.* Alice M. Wait, lbn. (8th rpt.—year to Ap. 30, 1912.) Accessions 719; total 11,006. Circulation 30,291. Expenditures \$3701.

*U. S. Dept. of Agriculture L.* Claribel R. Barnett, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 9122; total 122,043. Books borrowed 70,655. 6405 books were borrowed from other libraries, 61 being from libraries outside of Washington. Books loaned outside city 620. Spent for books and serials \$7257, periodicals \$3690, salaries (main lib.) \$27,848, binding \$9506. An account of the "Relation of the library to the agricultural colleges and ex-

periment stations" and "Historical sketch of the library" is included in this report.

*Washington, D. C., District of Columbia P. L. G. F. Bowerman, lbn.* (14th rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Net accessions 11,603; total 144,476. Circulation 650,527 (fiction 58 per cent.). Registration 15,223; total 45,047. Expenditures \$63,000 (salaries \$41,300; books \$7,500; binding \$3,500).

During the year, 158 agencies for book circulation were used, the station in the central Y. M. C. A. having done especially good (volunteer) service, with 11,476 circulation. Branch libraries are strongly urged in the report, and several pages are devoted to the reduced and inadequate appropriation of Congress, especially for the Tacoma Branch, which has resulted in a crippling of adequate service. A table of 26 cities, by population, shows Washington having a lower per capita expenditure for public libraries than 20 of these. 4000 volumes had a circulation of 45,336 in the grammar schools. In the reference department, pamphlet material has been systematically collected and rendered available. 21 different organizations held 64 public meetings, with attendance of 11,459. 16 organizations held 187 meetings; no attendance figures.

#### ENGLISH

*Bury (Eng.) County Borough L. H. Townend, lbn.* (11th rpt.—year to O. 9, 1912.) Total volumes 23,608. Circulation: adult, school libraries, 35,264. Total registration, 61,651; juvenile, 17,322; reference, 14,338; 5605.

*Leeds (Eng.) P. Libs. T. W. Hand, lbn.* (Rpt.—year to Mr. 31, 1912.) Accessions 10,587; total 305,240. Circulation 1,415,910 (loss over 1911, 67,533). Registration 33,663.

### Bibliography and Cataloging

**AGRICULTURE.** Mass. Agric. College *Bull.*, S., '12. Recent books for the farm home. Amherst, Mass. 4 p. 8°, pap.

**AGRICULTURE.** Univ. of Mo., *Bull.*, Ap., '12. Books for farmers and farmers' wives. 22 p. 8°, pap.

—Univ. of Mo. *Bull.* Partial bibliography and index of the publications of the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Columbia, Mo. 19 p. 8°, (Lib. ser.) pap., gratis.

**ALSACE-LORRAINE.** Baer, Jos. *Alsatica, Elsass-Lothringen zum Teil aus der Bibliothek des Archivrats Dr. Heino Pfannen-schmid in Colmar.* Frankfurt a. M. 8°, pap. (No. 604; 2705 titles.)

**AMERICAN HISTORY.** Rare American history, the library of the late Willis Gaylord Moore and of a well-known Philadelphia collector, embracing state, county and town history, Indian history, genealogies—first editions. N. Y., Freeman-Henkels. (No. 1072; 817 lots.)

**AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.** N. Y. P. L. American history and geography; a short list of books for boys and girls of the fifth, sixth and seventh school grades. 2 p. 16°, pap., gratis.

**AMERICANA.** Lange, Otto. *Biblioteca Americana.* Pt. 1, Periodicals, general history, U. S., Canada, voyages, cartography. Florence, Italy. 8°, pap., gratis. (No. 25; 1301 titles.)

—Lange, Otto. *Biblioteca Americana.* Pt. 2, America Central y Meridional. 8°, pap. (No. 26; 1388 titles.)

—McClurg, A. C. *Catalog of Americana;* extensive collection of books relating to early discoveries, the Indian, the various states, Canada, Mexico, settlement and development of the west, etc. Chic., 8°, pap. (No. 40; 1196 titles.)

**ARCHITECTURE.** Hiersemann, Karl W. *Alte Architekturwerke, Garten-architektur, Buchornamentik, Kalligraphie, etc.* Leipzig. 8°, pap. (No. 412; 564 titles.)

**ART.** Henderson, Helen Weston. *The art treasures of Washington.* Bost., L. C. Page. c. 16+398 p. (3 p. bibl.) pls. 8°, (Art galleries of America.) \$3.

—Rapilly, G. *Catalogue de livres d'art, anciens et modernes.* Paris, 8°, pap. (No. 123; 4352 titles.)

**ARTISTS, American.** Wash., D. C., P. L. Contemporary American artists. 21 p. 16°, pap.

**BIOLOGY.** Bigelow, Maurice Alpheus. *Teachers' manual of biology;* a handbook to accompany the "Applied biology" and the "Introduction to biology." N. Y., Macmillan. 9+113 p. (bibls.) il. 12°, 40 c.

**BOOKS AND READING.** Cleveland P. L. Reading lists for special days, formerly published as Nos. 1-8 of the Sunday-school holiday series. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson, '11. 5+148 p. 16°, 25 c.

—Dowd, Mary H., and Winchell, F. Mabel, comps. *Home reading for high school pupils.* N. H., Manchester. 64 p. 16°, 10 c.

—N. Y. State Education Dept. *Bull.* Division of School Libs. An annotated, graded, classified and priced list of books suitable for elementary school libraries, with some suggestions in regard to the use of school libraries. Albany, N. Y. pp. 3-65. 8°, pap., gratis.

—Pollard, Alfr. W. *Fine books.* N. Y., Putnam. 15+331 p. (10 p. bibl.) pls. 4°, (Connoisseur's lib.; ed. by Cyril Davenport.) \$7.50.

—Severance, H. Ormal. *Books for farmers and farmers' wives.* Columbia, Mo., Univ. of Mo., *Bull.* 22 p. 8°, (Lib. ser.) pap., gratis.

- BOOKS, FOREIGN. Toronto P. L. A list of books printed in languages other than English, which may be found in the central circulation library of the Toronto P. L. 42 p. 8°, pap.
- BURLINGAME, ANSON. Williams, F. Wells. Anson Burlingame and the first Chinese mission to foreign powers. N. Y., Scribner, c. 370 p. (8 p. bibl.) por. 8°, \$2.
- BURNS, ROB. Carlyle, T. Carlyle's Essay on Burns, with poems and songs; ed. by Sophie C. Hart. N. Y., Holt. 33+108 p. (3 p. bibl.) por. il. 16°, (English readings for schools.) 25 c.
- BYRON, LORD. Fuess, Claude Moore. Lord Byron as a satirist in verse. N. Y., [Lemcke & B.] c. 11+228 p. (5 p. bibl.) 12°, \$1.20.
- CATHOLIC, LITERATURE. Baer, Jos. Theologia Catholica. Fünfter Teil: Kirchengeschichte I. A.-L. Frankfurt a. M. 8°, pap. (No. 606; 2667 titles.)
- Benziger Bros. Catalog of Catholic books in English now in print in America and Europe. New York. 183 p. 8°, bds.
- Aims to give titles of books Catholic in contents, books by Catholic authors not Catholic in contents being omitted. Supplements are to be issued. Contents: author and subject index, the latter subdivided under doctrine, instruction, etc.; theology, philosophy, etc.; history and biography; sermons; novels, etc.; juveniles. 23 plates of portraits (15 to a plate) are included.
- Cleveland P. L. Books by Catholic authors; a classified list, comp. and annotated by Emile Louise Haley. 4+232 p. 12°, pap., 40 c.
- CHEMISTRY. Hawk, Philip Bovier. Practical physiological chemistry; a book designed for use in courses in practical physiological chemistry in schools of medicine and science. 4th ed., rev. and enl. Phil., Blakiston. c. 20+475 p. (bibls.) 8°, \$2.50.
- CHILD LABOR. Clopper, E. N. Child labor in city streets. N. Y., Macmillan, c. 9+280 p. (9½ p. bibl.) 16°, \$1.25.
- CHILD STUDY. Clark Univ. L.; comp. Bibl. of child study for 1910-11. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off. 8°, pap. (No. 498; 1910 titles.)
- CHILDREN'S READING. Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Children's Museum. Some nature books for mothers and children in the Children's Museum Library; a brief annotated list of helpful nature study. Brooklyn, N. Y. 8 p. 8°, pap., gratis.
- Dayton (O.) P. L. Museum. Manual containing a graded list of 800 of the best books for children to be found in the library; good books to read aloud; German books; stories to tell to children and library information for teachers. 3d ed. 56 p. 8°, pap.
- Herbert, Clara W., comp. Children's books for Sunday school libs.; a select list recommended for parents, teachers and public school libs. 48 p. 12°, 25 c.
- N. Y. P. L. Holiday books for boys and girls. 22 p. 16°, pap.
- N. Y. P. L. Journeys to foreign lands; a short list of books for boys and girls of the fifth, sixth and seventh school grades. 5 p. 16°, pap.
- St. Louis P. L. Bull., N., '12. Books to buy for children. pp. 417-421, 8°, pap.
- Springfield (Mass.) City L. Some books for boys and girls. 6 p. 16°, pap.
- CHURCH. Smith, S. G. Democracy and the church. N. Y., Appleton. c. 15+356 p. (4 p. bibl.) \$1.50.
- CITY PLANNING. Brockton P. L. List on city planning and allied subjects. *Bulletin*, Apr.-Je., 1912. Brockton, Mass. pp. 14-16. 8°, pap.
- CONSERVATION. Indiana State L., Bull., S., '12. A guide to the study of conservation. 12 p. 8°, pap.
- COUNTRY LIFE. Fiske, G. W. The challenge of the country; a study of country life opportunity. N. Y., Assn. Press. c. 13+283 p. (6 p. bibl.) 12°, 75 c.; pap., 50 c.
- DOMESTIC SCIENCE. Furst, Mrs. Mary Louise O'Neil. A syllabus of household management. N. Y., Teachers' Col., Columbia Univ. c. '11. 24 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, (Teachers' Col., Columbia Univ., Technical education bull.) pap., 10 c.
- DRAMA. Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Libs. The drama and Shakespeare. 20 p. 12°, pap.
- DROOD, EDWIN. Nicoll, Sir W. Robertson, ["Claudius Clear," pseud.] The problem of Edwin Drood; a study in the methods of Dickens. [N. Y., Doran.] 18+212 p. (7 p. bibl.) pl. 8°, \$1.25.
- DRY FARMING. Mont. Agric. Coll. Circular, My., '12. Dry farm bibl. and list of pubs. of interest to the homeseeker, settler and investor; issued by the Northern Pacific Railway. Bozeman, Mont., pp. 50-2. 8°, pap.
- EDUCATION. Armand Colin. Education-en-seignement. Paris, 89 p. 8°, pap.
- Grand Rapids P. L. Bull., O., '12. A selection of works on education added to the library in the last decade. pp. 126-131, 4°, pap.
- Froebel, Friedrich Wilhelm August. Froebel's chief writings on education; rendered into English by S. S. F. Fletcher and J. Welton. N. Y., Longmans. 20+246 p. (4 p. bibl.) (Education classics.) \$1.25.

- Illinois State Teachers' Assn., County Superintendents' Sec. Course of study for the common schools of Ill.; rev. by the Standing Committee on State Course of Study. Taylorville, Ill., C. M. Parker. 288 p. (22 p. bibl.) il. 8°, 30 c.
- List of publications of the U. S. Bureau of Educ. available for free distribution. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off., *Bull.* Sept., '12. 37 p. 8°, pap.
- Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. Education; a selected list of books, with annotations. 19 p. 16°, pap.
- McFarland, Raymond. High school teachers' professional lib. Middlebury, Vt., *Coll. Bull.*, Oct., '11. 16 p. 8°, pap.
- Robbins, C. Leonidas. Teachers in Germany in the 16th century; conditions in Protestant elementary and secondary schools. N. Y., Teachers' Coll., Columbia Univ. 126 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, (Contributions to education.) \$1.
- ELECTRICITY. Van Nostrand, D. Catalog of books on electricity, classified by subjects. New York. 66 p. 8°, pap.
- ENGINEERING. American Society of Mechanical Engineers. List of periodical sets of Library Engineering Societies, 1913. New York. 55 p. 16°, pap.
- ENTOMOLOGY. Hooker, W. Anson, and others. The life history and bionomics of some North American ticks. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 239 p. (10 p. bibl.) maps, tabs., pls. 8°, (U. S. Dept. of Agric., Bu. of Entomology, *bull.*) pap.
- ERASMUS. The Bibliothèque Nationale has just published a catalog of the works of Erasmus of 136 columns.
- EUROPEAN HISTORY. American Historical Assoc. Check-list of collections relating to European history. Princeton, N. J., Univ. Lib. 114 p. 8°, bds.
- FINE ARTS. Baer, Jos. & Co. Catalogue of books on fine arts, including architecture, applied art, decoration, sculpture, sepulchral art, stained glass, furniture, textiles, etc. Frankfurt-a.M. 8°, pap., gratis. (No. 603; 3690 titles.)
- FIRE PREVENTION AND INSURANCE. American School of Correspondence, Chicago. Cyclopedia of fire prevention and insurance; a general reference work. 4 v. Chic., Am. Sch. of Corr. c. (bibls.) il. pors. pls. plans, tabs., diagrs., 8°, \$15.80.
- FLORIDA. Rhodes, Harrison and Dumont, Mary Wolfe. A guide to Florida for tourists, sportsmen and settlers; with a chapter on the inland waterways from New York to Key West; 3 maps and numerous illustrations. N. Y., Dodd, Mead. 456 p. (11 p. bibl.) 16°, \$2.25.
- FORESTRY. U. S. Dept. of Agric. L., *Bull.*, O., '12. Catalog of pubs. relating to forestry. 301 p. 8°, pap.
- FRATERNITIES. Baird, W. Raimond. Baird's manual of American college fraternities; a descriptive analysis of the fraternity system in the colleges of the United States, with a detailed account of each fraternity. 7th ed. N. Y., [The author, 271 Broadway.] c. 13+810 p. (15 p. bibl.) il. 12°, \$2.50.
- FRENCH REVOLUTION. Lenotre, G. Tragic episodes of the French Revolution in Brittany; tr. by H. Havelock. N. Y., Scribner. 7+348 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°, \$4.20.
- GEOLOGY. Gregory, J. Wa. The making of the earth. N. Y., Holt. c. 8+256 p. 3½ p. bibl.) 16°, (Home univ. lib. of modern knowledge.) 50 c.
- GERMAN CITIES. Schöningh, Ferdinand. Deutsche Städte und Lande; die Bibliotheken der Herren Doebner and others. Osnabrück. 12°, pap. (No. 141; 1399 titles.)
- GERMAN LITERATURE. Chicago (Ill.) P. L. List of German books added to the Chic. P. L. since 1909. 2 p. 8°, pap.
- GONZAGA, Giulia. "Hare, Christopher," *pseud.* A princess of the Italian Reformation, Giulia Gonzaga, 1513-1566; her family and friends. N. Y., Scribner. 24+291 p. (5 p. bibl.) pors. 8°, \$2.50.
- GREEK AND LATIN LITERATURE. Anderton, Basil, and Turnbull, T. E. Catalog of books concerning the Greek and Latin classics in the Central P. Libs., Newcastle-upon-Tyne., Newcastle P. L. 14+269 p. il. 4°.
- HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT. Furst, Mrs. Mary Louise O'Neil. A syllabus of household management. N. Y., Teachers' Coll., Columbia Univ. 24 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, (Technical education, *bull.*) pap., 10 c.
- HUMANE IDEA. Rowley, Fs. H. The humane idea; a brief history of man's attitude toward the other animals. Bost., Am. Humane Educ. Soc. c. 72 p. (3½ p. bibl.) 12°, 25 c.
- HUMANISMUS. Halle, J. Zur Geschichte des Humanismus. Munich. 8°, pap. (No. 45; 953 titles.)
- HYGIENE. Talbot, Marion. House sanitation; a manual for housekeepers. Bost., Whitcomb & Barrows. c. 8+116 p. (3 p. bibl.) 12°, 80 c.; pap., 50 c.
- HYGIENE, City. N. Y. P. L. *Bull.*, O., '12. List of works on city wastes and street hygiene. pp. 731-783. 4°, pap.



**INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.**—*American Labor Legislation Review*, June, 1912, is devoted to a symposium on industrial diseases. Pages 369-417 are devoted to an annotated bibliography on industrial hygiene. The titles are arranged under two general headings: first, American titles, and, second, titles other than American. This bibliography should prove extremely useful for libraries in cities where the subject of occupational diseases is beginning to receive considerable attention.

**IMPEACHMENT.** U. S., Bu. of Bibl. Select list of references on impeachment; compiled under the direction of the chief bibliographer. 1st ed., Appleton-Prentiss Clark Griffith; 2d ed., with additions, by Hermann H. B. Meyer. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 38 p. 4°, pap., 10 c.

**INDIANS.** Newberry P. L. Pubs. Narratives of captivity among the Indians of North America; list of books and mss. on this subject in the Edw. E. Ayer collection of the Newberry L. Chic., c. 9+120 p. 8°, pap.

**INDUSTRIES.** N. Y. P. L. Great industries of America; short list of books for boys and girls on lumbering, mining, cattle ranching, etc., for the seventh and 8th grades and high school students. 2 p. 12°, pap.

**INSECTS.** O'Kane, Wa. C. Injurious insects; how to recognize and control them. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 11+414 p. (8½ bibl.) il. 12°, \$2.

**INSURANCE.** Dunham, Howard P., *comp and ed.* The business of insurance; a text-book and reference work, covering all lines of insurance; written by eighty eminent experts. 3 v. N. Y., Ronald Press Co. (bibls.) plan, forms (1 fold.), 8°, \$12.50.

**INTEMPERANCE.** Partridge, G. Everett. Studies in the psychology of intemperance. N. Y., Sturgis & W. c. 275 p. (3 p. bibl.) 12°, \$1.

**ITALIAN COMEDY.** Smith Winifred. The *commedia dell'arte*; a study in Italian popular comedy. N. Y., Lemcke & B. c. 15+290 p. (25 p. bibl.) front. 8°, (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.) \$2.

**ITALIAN LITERATURE.** New York P. L. Catalogo dei libri Italiani che travansi presso il dipartimento di circolazione. 31 p. 8°, pap.

**ITALY.** Sedgwick, H. Dwight. Italy in the thirteenth century. In 2 v. Bost., Houghton Mifflin. c. 10+440; 395 p. (13½ p. bibl.) map, fronts. 8°, \$5.

—Sully, Ja. Italian travel sketches; with il. by P. Noël Boxer. N. Y., Scribner. 10+326 p. (6 p. bibl.) 8°, \$2.

**JESUS CHRIST.** Zwemer, Rev. S. Marinus. The Moslem Christ; an essay on the life, character and teaching of Jesus Christ, according to the Koran and orthodox tradition.

N. Y., Am. Tract Soc. 198 p. (3½ p. bibl.) il. facsim. 12°, \$1.

**LEPIDOPTERA.** Junk, W. Lepidoptera. Berlin W. 15 p. 8°, pap., gratis. (No. 44; 57 titles.)

**LITURGY.** Rosenthal, Ludwig. Bibliotheca liturgica. Pt. I.—Agendæ, Antiphonaria, Breviaria, Horæ, Missalia, Officia, etc. Munchen. 8°, pap. (No. 150; 719 titles.)

**LONDON.** Edwards, Fs. Catalog of books relating to London and environs; including a portion of the library of the late John E. Gardner, Esq. London, W. 8°, pap., gratis. (691 titles.)

**MAINE.** A. J. Huston. List of books relating to the state of Maine. Portland, Me. 25 p. 8°, pap.

**MARINERS.** Spears, J. Randolph. Master mariners. N. Y., Holt, c. 256 p. (3 p. bibl.) 16°. (Home univ. lib. of modern knowledge.) 50 c.

**MARITIME HISTORY.** Nijhoff, Martinus. La marine, 1ère partie; archivalia, bibliographie, encyclopédies, histoire maritime, etc. La Haye. 8°, pap. (No. 391; 1282 titles.)

**MATHEMATICS.** Bowes & Bowes. Catalog of books on the mathematics pure and applied; earlier periods, histories, dictionaries, works of reference. Cambridge, Eng. 8°, pap. (No. 362; 1774 titles.)

—Liebisch, Bernhard. Mathematik; Kongresse; Logarithmentafeln; Unterricht; Versicherungsmathematik. Leipzig. 81 p. 8°, pap.

**MEDICINE.** Blair, Vibray Papin. Surgery and diseases of the mouth and jaws; a practical treatise; with 384 il. St. Louis., C. V. Mosby Co. c. 25+638 p. (11 p. bibl.) il. 8°, \$5.

—Cofer, Leland E. A word to ship captains about quarantine; an open letter to ship captains. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 19 p. (4 p. bibl.) il. 8°, (U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Public health bull.) pap.

—Lavinder, Claude H. Pellagra; a précis. Rev. ed.; prepared by direction of the surgeon-general, F. 29, '12; il. Wash., D. C. Gov. Pr. Off. 37+4 p. (4 p. bibl.) diagrs., 8°, (U. S. Treas., Dept. Public Health and Marine-hospital Service of the United States.)

—Medical Literature Committee of the Committee on Public Health. Education among women. List of books on the prevention of disease. Chic., Amer. Med. Assn. 14 p. 8°, pap.

—Rosenau, Milton Jos. The immunity unit for standardizing diphtheria antitoxin (based on Ehrlich's normal serum.) Official standard prepared under the act ap-

- proved July 1, 1902. 2d ed. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 92+7 p. (8 p. bibl.) il. 8°.
- Williams, J. Whitridge. *Obstetrics*; a text-book for the use of students and practitioners. 3d enl. and rev. ed.; with 16 plates and 668 il. in the text. N. Y., Appleton. c. 977 p. (bibls.) il. (partly col.) pls. (partly col.) 8°, \$6.
- MEN AND RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT. Messages of the Men and Religion Movement; including the revised reports of the commissions presented at the Congress of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, April, 1912; with the principal addresses. 7 v. N. Y., Assoc. Press. c. (bibls.) chart. 12°, \$4.
- MILK. Rosenau, Milton Jos. *The milk question*. Bost., Houghton Mifflin. c. 14+309 p. (5 p. bibl.) 8°, \$2.
- U. S. *Treas. Dept., Public Health and Marine-hospital Service of the U. S., Hygienic Laboratory*. Milk and its relation to the public health; rev. and enl. ed. of Bull. No. 41 (by various authors.) 2d ed. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 830+7 p. (bibls.) il. pls. diags. 8°.
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Springfield (Mass.) P. L. List of books and articles on commission form of municipal government.
- MUNICIPAL HISTORY. New York P. L. List of city charters, ordinances and collected docs. Pt. I. pp. 631-719. 4°, pap.
- MUSIC. Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh *Bull.*, O., '12. List of music scores. pp. 436-508. c. 8°, pap.
- NEGRO. Olbrich, Emil. *The development of sentiment on negro suffrage to 1860; a thesis*. Madison, Wis., Univ. of Wis., *Bull.* 35 p. (6½ p. bibl.) (History ser.) 8°, pap., 25 c.
- NETHERLANDS. Van Stockum's *Antiquariat*. Catalogue d'une collection de pamphlets ayant rapport à l'histoire, le commerce les guerres par terre et par mer des Pays-Bas. Partie 2.—Pamphlets historiques publiés pendant, 1560-1609, avec supplément: Allemagne, Angleterre, Espagne, France, etc. La Haye. 50 p. 8°, pap.
- NEW TESTAMENT. Bacon, B. Wisner, D.D. *The making of the New Testament*. N. Y., Holt. c. 6+7-256 p. (4 p. bibl.) 16°, (Home univ. lib. of modern knowledge.) 50 c.
- NEWSPAPERS, English. Ellis. *Winter catalog*, '12-'13; containing an unique collection of English newspapers, 1620-21; earlier than hitherto known; first London directory, 1677, etc. London, W., 12°, pap. (No. 743; 575 titles.)
- NOVELISTS, English. Cooper, Frederic Taber. *Some English story tellers; a book of the* younger novelists. N. Y., Holt. c. 464 p. (39 p. bibl.) pors. 12°, \$1.60.
- OREGON LEGISLATION. Eaton, Allen H. *The Oregon system; the story of direct legislation in Oregon; a presentation of the methods and results of the initiative and referendum and recall in Oregon; with studies of the measures accepted or rejected; and special chapters on the direct primary, popular election of senators, advantages, defects and dangers of the system*. Chic., McClurg. c. 8+195 p. (7 p. bibl.) 12°, \$1.
- ORNITHOLOGY. Junk, W. *Ornithologia*. Berlin, W. 15 p. 8°, pap. (No. 45; 3413 titles.)
- PANAMA CANAL. Riverside (Cal.) P. L. *Bull.* *Panama Canal; an old way to California made new*. 16 p. 16°, pap., 10 c.
- PATIENCE; a West Midland poem of the fourteenth century; ed., with introd., bibliography, notes and glossary, by Hartley Bateson. N. Y., Longmans. 8+149 p. (3½ p. bibl.) 12°, (Manchester Univ. pubs., English ser.) \$1.50.
- PATRIOTS. Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh. *Patriots; a reading list for boys and girls*. *Bulletin*, Jl., 1912. pp. 362-371. 8°, pap.
- PEDAGOGY. Burnham, W. H., ed. *Bibliographies on experimental pedagogy*. Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. 48 p. O. (Clark Univ. L. pubs.) pap., 50 c.
- PERSIA. Harrassowitz, Otto. *Persien; das Hochland von Iran und de Kaukasus Vergleichende indogermanische Sprachwissenschaft, Politische, Religions, etc.* 8°, pap. (No. 352; 2542 titles.)
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Philippine L. *Bulls.* List of works in the Filipiniana division relating to the study of the bibl. of the Philippine Islands. Pts. I. and II. Manila. pp. 14-16; 27-32, 4°, pap.
- PHILOLOGY. Fox, W. S. *The Johns Hopkins tabellae defixionum*. Balt., Johns Hopkins Press. 68 p. (4 p. bibl.) pls. facsim. 8°, \$1.25; pap., 75 c.
- Hartmann, Jacob Wittmer. *The gongu-hrólfs saga; a study in old Norse philology*. N. Y., Lemcke & B. 12+116 p. (5½ p. bibl.) 8°, (Columbia Univ. Germanic studies.) pap., \$1.
- Klincksieck, C. *Philologie classique; histoire et archéologie, Grecques et Romaines; livres anciens*. 8°, pap. (No. 6; 2183 titles.)
- PHILOSOPHY. Benn, Alfr. W. *History of ancient philosophy*. N. Y., Putnam. 5+205 p. (3½ p. bibl.) pors. 16°, (History of the sciences.) 75 c.
- Liebisch, Bernhard. *Philosophie und Psychologie*. Leipzig. 170 p. 8°, pap.

**PHYSIOLOGY.** Ransom, Brayton Howard, and Hall, Maurice Crowther. The action of anthelmintic on parasites located outside of the alimentary canal. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 23 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, (U. S., Dept. of Agric., Bu. of Animal Industry, bull.) pap.

**POETRY, American.** Bronson, Wa. Cochrane, comp. and ed. American poems (1625-1802); selected and edited, with illustrative and explanatory notes, and a bibliography. Chic., Univ. of Chic. c. 18+699 p. (20 p. bibl.) 12°, \$1.50.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY.** Liebisch, Bernhard. National ökonomie. Leipzig. 153 p. 8°, pap. (No. 209.)

**PORTOLAN CHARTS.** Anderson Auction Co. Portolan charts of the XV, XVI and XVII centuries; collected by the late Dr. Thdr. Jules Ernest Hamy, of Paris, etc. N. Y. 4°, pap.

**PORT-ROYAL.** Rea, Lilian. The enthusiasts of Port-Royal; with 12 illustrations. N. Y., Scribner. 14+354 p. (7 p. bibl.) 8°, \$3.

**PORTRAITS.** Poole, Mrs. Reginald Lane, comp. Catalogue of portraits in the possession of the university, colleges, city and county of Oxford. v. 1. Oxford, Clarendon Press. xxxi+278 p. il. 8°, \$4.15.

This first volume includes the portraits in the university collections and in the town and county halls, with 37 full-page plates, comprising reproductions of 81 portraits. It is the outcome of the labors of a committee of the Oxford Historical Society. A description of the collections in the Bodleian Library, Ashmolean Museum and Town Hall is included in the introduction. The portraits are cataloged as far as possible in the chronological order of the deaths of the subjects, and are fully described.

**PRINTING.** International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers. Catalogue of an exhibition of books, broadsides, proclamations, portraits, autographs, etc., illustrative of the history and progress of printing and book-selling in England, 1477-1800. London, 216 p. 8°, pap. (12-29 titles.)

An exhibition held at Stationers' Hall, June 25-29, 1912. Books are arranged under the names of printers, as nearly as possible, chronologically, taking the dates of the earliest production of each press as a guide. Brief remarks are occasionally added to items on the contents, woodcuts or bindings. Index to printers, publishers and booksellers is included.

**PROTOZOA.** Minchin, E. A. An introduction to the study of the protozoa; with special reference to the parasitic forms. N. Y., [Longmans.] 11+520 p. (29 p. bibl.) il. 8°, \$6.

**PSYCHOLOGY.** Dessoir, Max. Outlines of the history of psychology; auth. tr. by Donald Fisher. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 29+278 p. (8 p. bibl.) 12°, \$1.60.

— Fernald, Mabel Ruth. The diagnosis of mental imagery. Princeton, N. J., Psychological Review Co. 4+169 p. (7 p. bibl.) 8°, (Psychological Review publications; the psychological monographs.) pap., \$1.50.

**PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.** N. Y. P. L. Bull., Nov., '12. List of city charters, ordinances and collected documents. pp. 799-871. 4°, pap.

**RAILROAD FINANCE.** Cleveland, F. Alb., and Powell, Fred Wilbur. Railroad finance. N. Y., Appleton. c. 15+462 p. (76½ p. bibl.) 8°, \$2.50.

**RAMUS, Peter.** Graves, Fk. Pierrepont. Peter Ramus and the educational reformation of the sixteenth century. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 11+226 p. (4 p. bibl.) por. 12°, \$1.25.

**RECREATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS.** Rockford (Ill.) P. L. Bull., O., '12. List of books on school recreations and amusements. 136 p. 4°, pap.

**RELIGION.** Barbour, Clarence A., D.D., ed. Making religion efficient. N. Y., Assn. Press. c. 271 p. (42 p. bibl.) 12°, \$1.

— Y. M. C. A. International Committee. Principles and methods of religious work for men and boys. Atlantic City ed. N. Y., Assn. Press. c. 171 p. (18 p. bibl.) front. 8°, 75 c.

**RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.** Luzac & Co. Oriental religion and philosophy (including Buddhism). London. 12°, pap., gratis. (No. 10; 364 titles.)

**ROADS.** Washington State L., comp. Select list of references on roads; comp. for the Intra-high school debate, 1912-1913. Olympia, Wash. 41 p. 16°, pap., gratis.

**ROME.** Rappaport, C. E. Roma aeterna. Rome. 8°, pap. (No. 27; 706 titles.)

**RUSSIA.** Goodrich, Jos. King. Russia in Europe and Asia; with 33 il. from photographs. Chic., McClurg. c. 10+302 p. (7 p. bibl.) 12°, (World to-day ser.) \$1.50.

**SAN FRANCISCO.** Eldredge, Zoeth Skinner. The beginnings of San Francisco, from the expedition of Anza, 1774, to the city charter of April 15, 1850; with biographical and other notes. 2 v. (26 p. bibl.) San Francisco, [The author.] pls. (1 fold.) pors. maps (partly fold.), plans, 8°, \$7.

**SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STORIES.** Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. Bull., O.-N., '12. Selected list of school and college stories. pp. 27-32. 12°, pap.

- SCIENCE. Breckenridge, Ja. Miller. Some alloys of calcium; a thesis. Madison, Wis., Univ. of Wis., *Bull.* 37 p. (3½ p. bibl.) 8°, (Engineering ser.) pap., 25 c.
- Wakeman, Nellie. The monardas; a physicochemical study. Madison, Wis., Univ. of Wis., *Bull.* 84 p. (6 p. bibl.) 8°, (Science ser.) pap., 20 c.
- Liebis, Bernhard. Physik und Astronomie. Leipzig. 98 p. 8°, pap.
- Sociological. Edwards, Fs. Catalogue of works on anthropology, ethnology, primitive society, etc.; also mythology and folklore, including a portion of the library of Sir H. H. Risley. London, W. 8°, pap., gratis. (705 titles.)
- SHORT STORY. Lieberman, Elias. The American short story; a study of the influence of locality in its development. Ridgewood, N. J., Editor Co. c. 16+183 p. (6½ p. bibl.) 12°, \$1.
- SOCIAL PROGRESS. Ogg, Frederic Austin. Social progress in contemporary Europe. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 7+384 p. (20 p. bibl.) 12°, \$1.25.
- SOCIOLOGY. Dealey, Ja. Quayle. The family in its sociological aspects. Bost., Houghton Mifflin. c. 4+137 p. (3 p. bibl.) 12°, 75 c.
- Metcalf, H. Clayton. Industrial and social justice; trial outline and bibliography. Tufts College, Mass., Tufts Coll. Press. c. 12 p. 12°, 30 c.
- SPANISH LITERATURE. Baer, Jos. Literatura y lengua Española y Portuguesa obras raras en estas lenguas, dialectos, impresos del siglo xv. Frankfurt a. M. 8°, pap. (No. 608; 1268 titles.)
- SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Meyer, H. H. B., comp. Select list of references on special libraries. Boston, *Special Libs.*, p. 172-176, 8°, pap. (No. 8.)
- TAPESTRIES. Hunter, G. Leland. Tapestries; their origin, history and renaissance; with 4 il. in color and 147 half-tone engravings. N. Y., J. Lane. c. 438 p. (22 p. bibl.) 8°, \$5.
- TAYLOR, Samuel Coleridge. The complete poetical works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, including poems and versions of poems now published for the first time; ed., with bibliographical notes, by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. N. Y., Oxford Univ. 16+492; 8+496+1198 p. (54 p. bibl.) 8°, \$5.25.
- TECHNICAL BOOKS. Pratt Institute F. L. Technical books of 1911; a selection. Brooklyn, N. Y. 26 p. 16°, pap., gratis.
- TEXTILES, Household. Gibbs, Charlotte Mitchell. Household textiles. Bost., Whitcomb & Barrows. c. 8+243 p. (5 p. bibl.) il. 12°, \$1.25.
- THEOLOGY. Baer, Jos., & Co. Theologia Catholica. pt. 3. Jus Canonicum; pt. 4. Homiletik und Mystik. 8°, pap. (Nos. 570-71; 1432; 2460 titles.)
- TRANS-ALLEGHENY REGION. Alvord, Clarence Walworth, and Bidgood, Lee. The first explorations of the trans-Allegheny region by the Virginians, 1650-1674. Cleveland, O., A. H. Clark Co. c. 275 p. (8 p. bibl.) facsimils, maps, 8°, \$4.
- UNITED STATES. Dept. of Commerce and Labor, Bu. of Standards. Publications of the Bureau of Standards. 3d ed. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 44 p. 4°, pap.
- UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. Publications of the University of California, S., 1911. Berkeley, *Bull.* 48 p. 12°, pap., gratis.
- USEFUL ARTS. Norwich (Eng.) P. L. readers' guide. Classified catalog of works on the useful arts. pp. 175-202. 8°, pap., 1d.
- VIVES. Vives, Juan Luis. Vives and the Renaissance education of women; ed. by Foster Watson. N. Y., Longmans. 15+259 p. (3 p. bibl.) 12°, (Educ. classics.) \$1.25.
- WALES. Cardiff (Wales) Central L. A record of books in Welsh or relating to Wales. 14 p. 8°, pap. (No. 29.)
- WEST (The). Coman, Katharine. Economic beginnings of the far west; how we won the land beyond the Mississippi. 2 v. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 19+418; 9+450 p. (48 p. bibl.) 8°, \$4.
- WOMAN. McMahon, Theresa. Women and economic evolution; or, the effect of industrial changes upon the status of women; a thesis. Madison, Wis., Univ. of Wis. 131 p. (6½ p. bibl.) 8°, (Economics and political science ser.) pap., 25 c.

## Humors and Blunders

### AS OTHERS SEE

A young woman, employed in a hat factory, whose custom was to borrow two books, selected but one, saying, "I will only take one to-night, as I am going to church, and I don't want to go in looking like a librarian."

### OUR CHILDREN

Child to attentive librarian: "Please let me have the 'Blue jay' by Meadow Link; also, 'The Lavendar dress trimmed with old lace.'"

Child to embarrassed librarian: "Have you got 'A sweetheart for somebody'? Me brother wants it."

Small child to astonished librarian: "Here's the liberry books me brother had out, and he wants you to stop his circulation."

### HOLMES' COOK BOOK

Housewife to librarian: "I am returning the 'Autocrat of the breakfast table.' No, I didn't care for it very much. I thought it was a cook book when I took it out."

## PLAYING SAFE

Bulletin posted by a prophetic and ingenious librarian over a collection of books: "Books by our next President." The collection included books by all three candidates.

## PROPHECY

*New York Post* prophesies that some day in a dictionary we shall read as follows:

Carnegie—A building used to house books, so called for a rich steel manufacturer who gave many library buildings to the world.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL INDEXING

The following entries were copied exactly from the index to "The history of the church in Burlington, N. J.," by the Rev. G. M. Hills, D.D., ed. 2, Trenton, N. J., 1885:

Door open.....	83
Ears tingle.....	281
Flame, Congregation in.....	104
Great weight removed.....	612, 617
More work.....	174
Not much progress.....	104
Not the queen's fault.....	89
Somebody must answer.....	84
Straying sheep return.....	273
Vigorous letter.....	376
Widow, Weeds of.....	731
Wig.....	289

## INFORMATION WANTED

The following is a letter received by a college president in the east recently from a clergyman in Iowa, unknown to him. The president referred the gentleman to the nearest public library:

DEAR FRIEND: I am trying to prepare a lecture on the greatness of the United States. I would like to have you or any other member of the faculty kindly suggest to me the best book on each of the following series: The United States is great spiritually, morally, intellectually, aesthetically, historically, geographically, scientifically, industrially, commercially, financially, economically, politically, legally—in law—internationally—in its international relations—socially, domestically—comforts in the home—the American family lives more comfortably than any other family in any country. This may be a little confusing, but I want to treat the subject fully. Thanking you in advance, I remain,  
Yours sincerely,

## Communications

## COLLEGE VIEWS

*Editor Library Journal:*

The Columbia University Library is making a collection of views of universities and colleges, and would be glad to receive views of other universities or colleges, especially of American colleges before 1825, in exchange for views of Columbia University. Address the librarian of Columbia University, New York City.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

## MISLEADING PUBLICATION

*Editor Library Journal:*

The weekly publication entitled *Aero* is selling what purports to be a book entitled "How to design a modern aeroplane, with designs for a speed monoplane and a weight-carrying biplane," by E. R. Armstrong. In

reality, the book consists of the numbers of the *Aero* from January to March, 1912, occupying from two to two and one-half pages in each number of the "book." *Aero* sells for ten cents a number. The "book" sells for \$1.25. It is very cheaply bound in tar boards.

SULA WAGNER,

Chief of Catalog and Order Dept.,  
St. Louis P. L.

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9. N. Y. L. Club and L. I. L. Club, Ethical Culture Building, 2 W. 64th street, 3 p.m.
10. Rochester Dist. L. Club.
13. Penn. L. Club, Widener Br., 8:30 p.m.
23. Mass. L. Club, Medford.

F.28-Mr.1. Joint meeting, Penn. L. Club, N. J. L. Assoc., Atlantic City.



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